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JINNAH PRESENTS PARADOX FOR MAHATMA

Reaction To Harijan In League Quota

"MODE OF ENTRY INTO CABINET IS NOT STRAIGHT"

But Gandhiji Hopes For The Best Despite His Fears

NEW DELHI, October 16, (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi said at his prayer meeting this evening that he could not sense any generosity in the nomination by the Muslim League of a Harijan in their quota of five seats in the Cabinet, especially when he read what was happening in Eastern Bengal.

Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah had said that Muslims and Hindus were two nations. How then could they nominate a Harijan to represent them, Mahatma Gandhi asked, and said he feared their whole mode of entrance into the Cabinet had not been straight.

JINNAH'S GAME

The Mahatma went on to say that yesterday he could not tell them what persons the Muslim League were going to sent to the Interim Government. Today the list had appeared in the papers.

There were four Muslim Leaguers and one Harijan, named scheduled caste by the British Government, from Bengal. A man like himself ought to be glad, they might say, that another seat had been given to a Harijan, but he would be deceiving himself and Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah if he said so. The latter has said that the Muslims and Hindus were two nations.

The League was a purely communal organization. How then could they nominate a Harijan to represent them? Mahatma Gandhi feared their whole mode of entrance into the Cabinet had not been straight. He could not sense any generosity in the nomination of a Harijan in their quota of five seats especially when he read what was happening in Eastern Bengal. He was, therefore, forced to wonder whether they had come into the Cabinet also to fight.

He hoped, nevertheless, that his fears would be proved to be wrong and that they would work there as brothers, out to serve India as a whole. He hoped too that the Harijan member would prove a worthy son and servant of India.

JINNAH MEETS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Oct 16 (A.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah had an interview with the Viceroy at noon today.

AMBEDKERITES GREET JINNAH

Members of the Scheduled Castes Federation marched in a procession to Mr. Jinnah's residence today and conveyed their gratitude to him for the inclusion of Mr. J. N. Mandal in the Interim Government.

Mr. Jinnah came out and thanked them. He assured them that he was always a friend of the scheduled castes. He had done his best for them during the Second Round Table Conference and latterly strove to do his utmost to help them. It was easy to make promises and to forget them, but as one who believed in action, Mr. Jinnah said, he could do no more at present than to assure them once again that he would do whatever it was possible for the Muslim League to help them.

CHAMAN LALL WELCOMES IT

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (Reuter): Diwan Chaman Lall, head of the special Indian Food Mission to the Argentine and Chief India Government Delegate to the recent International Labour Organisation Conference at Montreal, who is now in New York, told "Reuter" today:

"The decision of the Muslim League to join the Interim Government will be heralded in every corner of the world with joy and relief. Progressive minded people will look towards future India now not with misgivings, but with relief".

New York morning papers gave little prominence to the news.

Franchise For Indians In British Columbia

VANCOUVER, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Dr. D. P. Pandia, official representative of the Indian Congress Party, states that he is meeting the Premier, Mr. John Hart, next week to seek granting of franchise to Indians in British Columbia.

Dr. Pandia said that if vote was given to some 1,400 Indians there would be no complaint by India against Canada.

(Continued from col. 3)

the aerodrome said: "Had there been any other man in my place he would have dispersed the mob by opening fire, but I know that the people who indulged in hooliganism were ignorant dupes of political wire pullers.

Mr. Mehrchand Khanna, Finance Minister, whose car was damaged by the mob, said: "Our cars were attacked, window screens smashed and flags snatched away. Some spat at our cars, others used filthy language. They wanted trouble. There may be a hidden hand behind all this. But we are too sane to play into their hands."

A Red Shirt leader said: "We could have had 300,000 Red Shirts volunteers to welcome Nehru, but we did not have a single one. We did this to avoid clash".

The Associated Press of America adds:

Pandit Nehru is leaving tomorrow by plane on a tour of the Tribal Areas, but his route is still being kept secret.

Khanna On Tasks Before Nehru

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16 (API): On the eve of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's arrival in Peshawar to study at first hand the tribal problem Mr. Meherchand Khanna, Finance Minister, Frontier Government, said in a statement to the "Associated Press of India": "I wish Pandit Nehru will during his visit to the Frontier find an answer to three questions which have for sometime been exercising our mind in this province. Firstly, there was tribal unrest and military activity in Waziristan before 1939. But from the end of 1939 (when the war started) upto 1945 (when the war ended) everything was quite in Waziristan. It should be noted that during this period British military prestige—with all the successive military reverses and Dunkirks—was at its lowest and British forces in India and especially at the North-West Frontier were depleted. In spite of this there were no kidnappings and no raids during wartime. After 1945 again the trouble started. Is there any rational explanation for this question?

"Secondly, Pandit Nehru should find an answer why it is that the northern Agencies of Malkand, Khyber and Khurram are quiet when there is trouble in Waziristan.

"Thirdly, Pandit Nehru should take the question of dual responsibility of the Governor of the Frontier, namely as Governor of the Settled Areas and as Agent to the Governor General for tribal areas".

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FAQIR OF IPI EAGER TO MEET NEHRU

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16, (U.P.I.). Mr. Mohammed Yunus, private secretary to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who returned yesterday evening after a three-day tour of Kohat and Bannu districts in regard to reception to Pandit Nehru, said that a representative of the Faqir of Ipi, who met him (Mr. Yunus), assured him that the Faqir was most eager to meet Pandit Nehru.

JAWAHAR IN PESHAWAR

Leaguers Stage Black-Flag Demonstration

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16. (A.P.I.):—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Member-in-Charge of External Affairs in the Interim Government, arrived in a Dakota plane at Peshawar aerodrome at 12-35 p.m.

The Frontier Muslim League which is bitterly opposed to any idea of Congress befriending Trans-Frontier Tribes—which are wholly Muslim—organised a big demonstration today.

Pandit Nehru who recently announced that the new Indian Government would scrap the old policy towards Tribal Areas and that there would be no more tribal bombings is expected to be in the Frontier for about a week touring tribal territory.

AT THE 'DROME

Around Peshawar, aerodrome over 5,000 Muslim League volunteers in green uniform carrying black flags demohstrated against Pandit Nehru's arrival some of these volunteers carried seven-foot long "ballams" (lances) and spears and staves. They lined the road leading to the entrance to the aerodrome and shouted "Nehru Go Back" (Nehru Wapas Jao) and "Congress Murdabad".

Pandit Nehru went by another exit thereby avoiding an ugly possibility.

After Pandit Nehru had left the aerodrome the demonstrators passed into several thousand strong and with a solid corps of green-clad Muslim League volunteers carrying long steel -tipped lances marched on to the house of Dr. Khan Sahib, Chief Minister, where Pandit Nehru drove from the aerodrome.

Strong forces of both British and Indian military with bayonet-fixed rifles were stationed at various places around the aerodrome. Police and military pickets were placed at strategic points on the road leading to Dr. Khan Sahib's house. A cordon of police was lined up across the road in the vicinity of Dr. Khan Sahib's house. A military guard was also posted in the area.

A TENSE MOMENT

There was tense moment when the procession of Muslim League volunteers swarmed against the police and military cordon near Dr. Khan Sahib's house. The police put on tear gas masks. The procession which by this time had become a single mass waving black flags and lances broke through double cordon of police and swept up to Dr. Khan Sahib's house. Shortly afterwards the procession proceeded towards the city terminating in a public meeting at Chowk Yadgar which was addressed by Mr. Abdul Qayum.

Pandit Nehru's Dakota planetouched down at 12-35 p.m. Pandit Nehru was greeted by Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, and other Ministers, Chief Secretary and the Secretary to the Governor. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was not present at the aerodrome but met Pandit Nehru at Dr. Khan Sahib's residence to which place Pandit Nehru drove from the aerodrome.

ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON PREMIER

At the Peshawar aerodrome today when the Premier, Dr. Khan Sahib, along with other Ministers was driving up to the main gate of the aerodrome to welcome Pandit Nehru he had to pass through a long corridor of Muslim League Volunteers waving black flags many of whom carried 'Ballams' (Lances) and spears. At one place when Dr. Khan Sahib had got down from his car, one of the demonstrators thrust a spear in the direction of Dr. Khan Sahib, the spear pierced through the uniform of an Indian Police Officer who was standing near Dr. Khan Sahib. The Officer was not injured. He immediately drew his pistol whereupon the crowd in the immediate vicinity of Dr. Khan Sahib dispersed.

The demonstrators spat the cars of the Ministers and at occupants of other cars.

DUPES OF WIRE-PULLERS

Dr. Khan Sahib, the Frontier Premier, referring to today's incidents at

(Continued in Col. 2)

Indian Example For World

Pethick-Lawrence And Cripps On Change-Over In India

LONDON, October 16 (Reuter).—Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, speaking this afternoon at a reception in his honour arranged by the London Majlis and attended by nearly 200 Indian students asked whether the future of India would be an example for other nations to copy or a warning for them to avoid.

"All my life I have desired to free the world from the great disability of race," he said. "Now I am an instrument by which the domination of one race by another is put out of the way. When my colleagues, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander and I went to India, we went with the intention of opening the road by which the people of India could obtain that freedom, independence and mastership of their own destinies, which the vast majority of my countrymen desire."

"You must use your freedom and independence," Lord Pethick Lawrence told the students, "to achieve real prosperity of the people of your country, to do away with internal poverty and misery and make India one of the great homes of civilisation.

"When a country attains its own freedom, the world looks on with deep interest and solicitude.

Lord Pethick Lawrence continued: "What are you going to make of your freedom and your country," he asked. "Will it lead man in all the ideas of human progress and be an example which other nations will try to follow? Or will it be a warning to other countries to avoid? The choice is before you. India can become the beacon light of human freedom, prosperity and happiness which will be the lasting glory for human race."

NEED FOR CHANGE

The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, who spent nearly an hour moving from table to table and chatting with students of all classes and creeds, emphasised the urgency of a change in the Indian outlook. "Unfortunately for a long time now," said Sir Stafford, "the Indian people have of necessity adopted what we call an oppositional attitude which is necessary when power comes into your hands.

"You are at the moment about to take over power as regards the future of India and, I hope, it is only a matter of months before this is finally accomplished.

"If this transference is successful, it will, in my view, be the greatest recorded event in the history of the world.

EXAMPLE TO WORLD

Sir Stafford added: "This peaceful transfer of sovereignty of 400,000,000 people will be an example to the world of how great changes can be brought about without the disastrous results. When power for the first time is fully and wholly in the hands of the Indian people, everyone of you and your counterparts throughout the world will require to use every endeavour to direct the affairs of India in such a way as to produce a new society based on a far greater degree of justice for the common people than has existed in the past. We do not merely want to see a change of domination from one limited class to another.

"We want to see India building up on her own basis, not on some basis imported from another country. This should be the basis created out of her own tradition and philosophy which is far deeper than the philosophy in this country. We want to see a new system growing up which will provide for the millions of Indian people, something much better than they have ever experienced before.

"One of the greatest difficulties in the future for India is going to be the lack of people with a sound understanding of Governmental methods and administration.

DEFECTIVE CIVILISATION

Sir Stafford continued: "We have suffered in this country, with all our traditions from that same lack and, indeed it is one of the grave defects of civilisation today that so few people have studied from a scientific point of view the machinery of Government.

"If you are to develop a new Government on new lines, suited to your own peculiar characters and characteristics, then it requires a profound and intelligent study on your part to cull the best from from all parts of the world in the way of experience and adopt it to your own circumstances.

"During the time you spend in this country you should take every opportunity to study these matters so that when you go back to India you not only return as qualified scientists and engineers but qualified also to take up your full citizenship in the country in which for the first time your people are exercising full power of Government."

Sir Stafford earned loud applause from the students by prefacing his remarks "Comrade Chairman, Comrade Pethic Lawrence and Comrades."

The Minister of Defence, Mr. A. V. Alexander, the third member of the British Cabinet Mission to India, was unable to attend the reception.

Welcoming the two Ministers on behalf of the students, Mr. Rafiq Zakaria, President of the Majlis said: "We Indians are glad that you and your Government have refused to be browbeaten by Mr. Churchill and his Tories who learn nothing and forget nothing. Socialism is another bond which binds us more closely together and reassures us that you and your Government are desirous of building on the ruins of your Empire a new relationship with India on a free and equal basis."

GOERING DID IT

Cheated Gallows Despite Jailor's Boast

NUREMBERG, Oct. 16, (A. P.A.): Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, Ley and now Goering—five key men in the Nazi regime, which the International Military Tribunal convicted as a criminal government—all escaped hanging.

Nazi prisoners were never alone for a single second. The Prison Commandant, Col. B. C. Andrus, boasted, time and again, that "suicide was impossible" in the Nuremberg jail—but, Goering did it.

How Goering Cheated Hangman

Crunching a glass of phial of cyanide in his mouth Hermann Goering cheated the Hangman by committing suicide in his cell in Nuremberg gaol at 10-45 p.m. yesterday two-and-a-half hours before his ten fellow war criminals were hanged one by one.

Under the eyes of his guard but without betraying his intentions he slipped the phial of poison into his mouth while lying in his bed. Before the prison doctor and the Chaplain could reach him there was a harsh noise in his throat and he was gone.

HIS LAST MESSAGE

Before he pulled off his "million-to-one chance", Goering pencilled his last message to the world. An envelope found in his cell contained three notes, one of which appeared to be addressed to the Prison Governor, Col. Burton C. Andrus, the Prison Commandant stated.

An official announcement from the security police of the Palace of Justice says a Board of Officers is investigating the suicide of Goering. Their finding will be given to the Quadripartite Commission. The President of the Board is a disinterested officer of the Third Army. No arrests have been made by 10 minutes past 9 (local time), and none is contemplated."

Inquiry Into Goering's Suicide

NUREMBERG, Oct. 16. (A.P.A.): A Special Board of Inquiry probed the mystery of how Hermann Goering managed to cheat Allied justice by suicide today as the bodies of the men, who sought to rule the world by force, were spirited away.

The Special Board of Inquiry was appointed on the heels of the executions today, to break the secret of where, when and how Goering obtained and concealed the potassium cyanide that ended his life, a few minutes before he was due to mount the gallows.

The lumps of flesh, that were once men who made all Europe tremble with their threats, were spirited away from the prison at dawn this morning, in a mad dash that had all the dramatic effects of a bad, second-rate film.

Two closed vans dashed through the prison gates guarded by military police waving tommy guns, and followed by the customary "long black car" with a Brigadier General escort.

The caravan zig-zagged wildly throughout Nuremberg. The military police threw up road-blocks to halt correspondents and others who might be following, and the vans disappeared toward an army airfield.

Among the many theories being discussed is the possibility that Frau Goering could have passed the phial to her husband when kissing him through the grill when taking the last farewell.

Another theory is that the German barber may have slipped the phial between Goering's collar and neck.

However, the security office at the Palace of Justice announced today that no arrests have so far been made and none is immediately contemplated.

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Lid Off Abortive Delhi Negotiations

Jinnah Claims Gandhi Formula As Charter For League

But Nehru Quotes Missing Para Against Quaid-e-Azam

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16, (A.P.I.): The latest Gandhi-Jinnah formula for a Congress-League agreement forms part of the correspondence between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru released today.

The formula given by Mr. Jinnah is as follows:—

"The Congress does not challenge and accepts that the Muslim League now is the authoritative representative of an overwhelming majority of the Muslims of India. As such and in accordance with democratic principles, they alone have today an unquestionable right to represent the Muslims of India.

But the Congress cannot agree that any restriction or limitation should be put upon the Congress to choose such representatives as they think proper from amongst the members of the Congress as their representatives."

ELECTION VERDICT ACCEPTED

Pandit Nehru at one stage expressed his and his colleagues' disagreement and added: "We are willing, as a result of the elections, to accept the Muslim League as the authoritative representative organisation of an overwhelming majority of the Muslims of India and that as such and in accordance with democratic principles, they have today the unquestionable right to represent the Muslims of India, provided that for identical reasons the League recognises the Congress as the authoritative organisation representing all non-Muslims and such Muslims as have thrown in their lot with the Congress. The Congress cannot agree to any restriction or limitations to be put upon it in choosing such representatives as they think proper from amongst the members of the Congress.

THE MISSING PARA

Pandit Nehru in a later letter says that the formula agreed to by Mr. Jinnah and by Mahatma Gandhi contained a further paragraph which Mr. Jinnah had omitted from his letter.

THAT PARAGRAPH IS: "IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ALL THE MINISTERS OF THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT WILL WORK AS A TEAM FOR THE GOOD OF THE WHOLE OF INDIA AND WILL NEVER INVOKE THE INTERVENTION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN ANY CASE".

Pandit Nehru adds: "While we still think that the formula is not happily worded, we are prepared, for the sake of the settlement we so earnestly desire, to accept the whole of it, including the paragraph left out in your letter."

Mr. Jinnah in reply maintains that the only formula agreed upon by him and Mahatma Gandhi was the one he had quoted and that the further paragraph mentioned by Pandit Nehru was one of the points among others to be further examined and discussed.

FULL TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President, All-India Muslim League, has issued the

(Continued on Page 6 col. 3)

In Honour Of Nehru's Visit

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16. (U.P.I.):— As a goodwill gesture on the occasion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to the Frontier tribal areas, five Hindus who were kidnapped two months ago near Shakardar, Kohat, have been released, states a telegram received by Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, Finance Minister, Frontier Government.

Two Die In City

BOMBAY, Wednesday. (A.P.I.): In the last 12 hours four stabbing incidents have been reported, two of them fatal, it is learned from an official source.

The last two incidents occurred in the Lalbaug and Dadar areas respectively.

STOP PRESS

ANGLO-SAXONS HELPED GOERING

LONDON, Oct. 16, (Reuter): A report from Paris says that the Parisian, were stupefied by the Goering suicide. Some people were saying "influential Anglo-Saxon circles had enabled Goering to cheat the gallows".

Field Marshal Lord Birwood, former C.-in-C. in India, said of Goering: "He was a man of undoubted ability. I feel no regret that he has evaded the hangman."

George Bernard Shaw merely said that Goering's suicide "calls for no comment."

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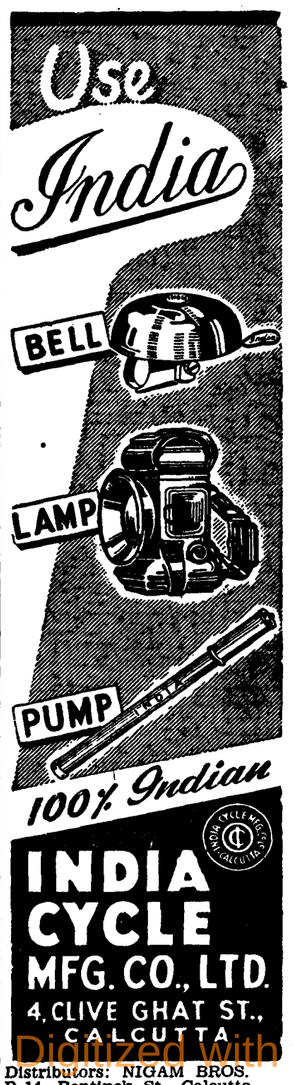

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Sales Tax And How It Is Collected

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

A number of questions have been asked whether the dealers selling goods are entitled to charge the sales tax to the purchasers in addition to the price of the goods sold, and how the tax is to be charged in the case of controlled articles and on small amounts below one rupee.

It must be made clear that under the Bombay Sales Tax Act the liability to pay the sales tax to Government has for the present been imposed only on the dealers falling in a specific category, viz., those whose gross turnover during the year 1944-45 exceeded Rs. 30,000/-. Such dealers have been required to get registered under the Act and have been granted certificates of registration which they must conspicuously display at each place of their business. These dealers will have to pay the sales tax on their total taxable turnover in a specified period after excluding from their gross turnover the sales of goods which are declared as tax-free under the Act and certain other sales as laid down in Section 6 of the Act.

There is nothing in the Act requiring the registered dealers to collect a proportionate amount of the sales tax from every purchaser on the price of the goods bought by him (other than tax-free goods), and on the other hand, the Act does not forbid such dealers from passing on the tax to the purchasers either by suitably increasing the selling price of their goods or by charging a separate amount to cover their liability to pay the tax. The registered dealers may, therefore, legitimately add a charge for the sales tax on the sale price of the goods sold by them which are not tax-free.

HOW TO COLLECT TAX

A dealer who does not fall under the category mentioned about, (i.e., whose gross turnover during 1944-45 did not exceed Rs. 30,000/-) and who is therefore not registered under the Act, is 'not liable' to pay the sales tax to the Government, and he cannot legitimately charge his purchasers any amount in addition to the price of the goods, on account of the sales tax except in certain special circumstances as explained below.

When such an unregistered dealer purchases his stock-in-trade from a registered dealer, the latter may charge him a higher price for the goods or add a separate charge for the sales tax. But this tax would be recovered by the sellers on the wholesale price of the goods, and would only mean an increase in the cost price for such unregistered dealer. The unregistered dealer would be free to fix a suitable selling price for his goods to cover the higher cost price and his margin of profit. But it is not proper for him to add any separate charge as sales tax on the retail selling price of his goods.

In the case of certain goods the maximum selling prices have been fixed under control orders on a basis exclusive of the sales tax. In such cases a dealer is not entitled to charge a price higher than the maximum controlled price, but he may add a separate charge equal to the tax payable by him. Registered dealers must, accordingly, show the sales tax on the prices of such goods as a separate charge in their bills and cash memos. Unregistered dealers who purchase such goods after paying the sales tax may also add to the maximum retail selling price a separate amount equal to the tax recovered from them, calculated on the wholesale rate for which the goods were bought.

Except where an unregistered dealer selling controlled articles has to show the sales tax separately as explained above, purchasers need not pay any amount as sales tax on the goods bought by them from unregistered dealers.

DATE OF TAX

The sales tax is payable by the dealers made liable under the Act at the rate of half anna per rupee. Where the price of an article is not expressed in whole rupees, and includes a certain amount as annas and pies, the proportionate amount chargeable as sales tax would be a fraction of half-anna and it may not be possible for the dealer to recover the exact amount from the purchaser. In such cases if the dealer wishes to charge the sales tax separately, the amount may be equitably rounded off to the nearest pie (neglecting 1/2 pie or less) or to the nearest quarter anna (neglecting 1 1/2 pies or less).

OFFICE WORKERS DISPEL FATIGUE

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GLASS WORKERS' STRIKE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The workers of the All-India Glass Works (Madanpura) have been on strike from Thursday 10th Oct. The owner had promised a bonus equal to 1/8th the earnings of last year to all workers by 31st Aug. but no bonus was paid as promised.

I. C. I. WORKERS ON STRIKE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

After the passing of the Industrial Relations Bill, it was felt, that the desperation of low paid workers would decrease substantially, but this hope has been blasted by the latest strike of 1,200 employees of the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., who have stopped work since this morning.

Besides the 1,200 men and women in the I. C. I., concerns in Bombay, 450 more have struck simultaneously in Calcutta.

The strike is a sequel to the refusal of the management to meet the demands of workers' Unions for better conditions and increased wages.

Enquiries made from a European member of the management elicited the reply that there was nothing to be said at the moment.

The Union leaders are it is learnt, seeing the Labour Commissioner Mr. S. V. Joshi, this afternoon.

Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Workers' Strike

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd. and Allied Companies Employees' Union, writes:

"As the management have failed to start negotiations with the Union as asked for in its letter dated 11th instant, or to concede the legitimate demands of the Union and have adopted a "divide and rule" policy in order to break up the Union, the staff of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd. and its Allied Companies have gone on strike from Wednesday October 16."

Thefts In R.A.F. Camps

POONA, Oct. 15, (A.P.I.): Material worth rupees several thousands is reported to have been stolen in numerous thefts from the Royal Air Force camps at Lohogaon, near Poona.

The Poona police with the assistance of the Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal carried out a number of surprise raids in Poona and Lohogaon to-day and recovered property worth nearly Rs. 8,000 from the premises of some civilian personnel attached to the Air Force. Two persons have been arrested.

THIRD ALL-INDIA WHEAT FORECAST

The following All-India Third Wheat Forecast has been published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta:

The area under cultivation is 34,705,000 acres and the expected yield is 8,967,000 tons against 35,034,000 acres and 10,500,000 tons corresponding revised estimates of last year. The decrease in area is one per cent. and in yield 15 per cent. The crop is adversely affected by lack of winter rains and its general condition is reported to be fair.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL FRIDAY MORNING: Light to moderate rain and thunderstorms will occur locally in eastern districts of the Hyderabad State. Isolated light thundershowers may also occur in the Hyderabad Karnatak.

OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER 2 DAYS: Fairly widespread light to moderate rain, locally heavy, is expected to occur in the South and East Hyderabad.

Riot Cases

BOMBAY, Wednesday: For the offence of having in his possession a large spring knife, on October 1, Abdul Hasan Mohammed Hussein, an R. I. N. rating was sentenced to one month's S. I. and a fine of Rs. 50, in default a further imprisonment of one week, by Mr. J. M. Barrot, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court today.

Pandurang Tukaram, (27), was arrested by the Agripada Police yesterday on the charge of stabbing a hotel servant at DeLisle Road on Sunday afternoon. He was produced before the Presidency Magistrate, when he was released on bail.

It was stated that soon after stabbing the hotel servant, the accused fled from the place, leaving the knife stuck in the wound.

More Riot Case Convictions

Altogether 17 persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fine or both by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, to-day, in connection with the riot situation in Bombay.

Two of the accused were sentenced to a month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay fine Rs. 50 each, in default one week's R. I. for possessing spring knives. For possessing ordinary knives one person received one month's R. I. while one accused got two weeks' R. I.

Yesterday the Magistrate sentenced one person to one year's R. I. on each count under Sections 451 and 381 of the Indian Penal Code respectively. The sentences are to run concurrently. The Sections referred to above pertain to house trespass with intent to commit theft and committing theft.

B. E. S. T. Bus And Tram Services

In view of the modification of the curfew hours, the following approximate timings of first and last bus and tram services on main routes will come into force with immediate effect:—

	First	Last
BUSES:		
Colaba to Mahim	7 10	18 30
Mahim to Colaba	6 55	18 40
Colaba/Ballard Estate to Malabar Hill/Harkness Road/Tardeo and return	8 30	18 40
TRAMS:		
North and South bound services	6 30	18 10

REFORM IN THREE SCRIPTS

It has been suggested to the Government of Bombay that a committee with three sub-committees or three separate committees should be appointed for considering the question of reform in the Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada scripts, in the latter case, some of the members being common to all the three committees. It is pointed out that if the Government decides to give effect to the recommendations of these committees the question of reform in the scripts would be easily solved.

Congress Wins Municipal Bye-Election

BOMBAY, Oct. 16: Mr. K. K. Shah, Congress candidate for the Municipal bye-election from constituency No. 7 (Dhobi Talao-Fanaswadi Constituency) has been elected uncontested to the Municipal Corporation.

The bye-election was caused by the death of Mr. Jethmal Narayandas, a month ago.

Rovers' Cup

LEICESTERS ROUTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

LEICESTERS 1

The first match in the Rovers' Cup proved to be disappointing, particularly after the previous evening's display of fast soccer. The local outfit treated the soldiers as they liked and finished the match with the score board reading 5-1 in their favour.

Leicesters who have been invariably depending upon the magnificent goal-keeping of Heath, found Elliott a disappointing substitute between the bars. If truth must be told, he did hardly anything right this evening and if the Tatas did not reach the double figure which incidentally they could have done very easily they have to thank their forwards for their innumerable scoring lapses. The fact that such a depleted side as Tatas could easily score goals apart from the missed chances, tells its own tale.

Peter opened the account for his side early in the first half and after Collaco had scored the second added yet one more before the teams retired for rest. Godhino and Anantram completed the tally after the interval.

THE TEAMS:

TATAS—Thangalaya; Mandon (Jr.) and Mandon (Sr.); Anantram Krishnan and Shetty; Laxman, Collaco, Godhino, Karkera and Peter.

LEICESTERS—Elliot; Timms and Smith; Hardy, Finch and Garbett; Townsend, Buckby, Ramsay Burton and Hewitt.

REFEREE—Dhankoti.

Thursday's match at 5 p.m. Trades vs. Dockyard.

Two Chinese Arrested For Possessing Opium

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Twenty pounds of opium, 26 tolas of chandul (prepared opium) and 10 tolas of opium dross were recovered from Yam Way Yet and Tiu Han Kwang two Chinese, when police raided their Kamatipura residence yesterday. The seized narcotic consignments are reported to be worth nearly Rs. 3,000.

The Police yesterday offered them bail for Rs. 3,000 each but finding them unable to furnish the amount placed them in custody.

This morning Mr. G. K. Rege Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, extended their remand period pending investigation.

YUGOSLAVS DETAIN ENGLISH MOTOR-BOAT CREW

Landed Near Trieste Due To Engine Breakdown

TRIESTE, Oct. 16 (Reuter): Two British officers and three men of the Royal Army Service Corps, whose motor-boat broke down off the coast of the Yugoslav Zone of Venezia Giulia, south of Trieste, have been taken into custody by the Yugoslav authorities, Reuter learned today.

They were cruising off the coast near where the Italian liner Rex—sunk during the war by British rocket-firing planes—lies in Capodistria Bay when their engine gave out and the boat drifted to land.

After the Yugoslavs had taken the British into custody, they allowed one man to telephone Trieste and a British launch was sent to tow away the motor-boat. As the boat was being towed off, shots were fired at it—though not at the launch—from the shore.

The British who have been held by the Yugoslavs since Sunday are expected to be released today.

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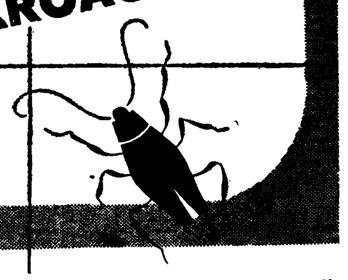

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VICEROY ARRIVES IN CITY TODAY

BOMBAY, Oct. 15 (A.P.I.): His Excellency the Viceroy is arriving in Bombay tomorrow by air.

During his visit to the city, the Viceroy will meet the Governor of Bombay, the Premier and other Ministers of the Government and tour the riot affected areas.

On Thursday afternoon, the Viceroy will meet the Ministers at a tea party at Government House. Later, he will meet the Premier Mr. B. G. Kher and the Home Minister Mr Morarjee Desai at dinner.

On Friday morning, he will grant an interview to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and later accompanied by him visit the riot affected areas.

Security Demand On City Papers

BOMBAY, Oct. 16 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay have, under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, demanded securities of Rs. 3,000 each from the printers and publishers of four vernacular newspapers.

The securities have been demanded from:—

1. Mr. Abbas Abdulali Vasi, publisher of the "Vatan", a Gujerati daily and weekly of Bombay,
2. Mr. Gulam Hussain Ahmedally, keeper of the British India Printing Works at which the "Vatan" is printed;
3. Mr. Abdul Rehman Nizamuddin Ansari, publisher of the 'Inqulab Jadid', an Urdu daily of Bombay,
4. Mr. Rais Ahmed Jairi, keeper of the Nigar Press at which the 'Inqulab Jadid' is printed;
5. Mr. Mahmed Sadik Shaikh Ahmed, publisher of the 'Muslim Times' a Gujerati daily of Bombay,
6. Mr. Fatehkhan Ahmedkhan Munshi, keeper of the Islam Printing Press at which the 'Muslim Times' is printed; and
7. Mr. Pralhad Keshav Atre, Publisher of the 'Navyug', a Marathi weekly of Bombay and keeper of the Atre Printing Press at which the paper is printed.

The securities have been demanded because the papers had published articles which were likely to promote communal ill-feeling or incite violence.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBERY DURING RIOTS
Rs. 10,000 Involved

BOMBAY, Wednesday: Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, this morning passed orders remanding George Lobo in police custody when he was charged with having participated in robbery during the disturbances involving Rs. 10,000.

Bombay Races To Start On Nov. 23

BOMBAY, Oct. 16 (A.P.I.): In view of the present conditions racing in Bombay will commence on November 23. In the event of the conditions not improving the situation will be reviewed.

This decision was taken at a meeting of the Committee of the Royal Western India Turf Club yesterday.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Asoe Vad 7, 2002.
Muslim: Zilkad 21, 1365.
Parsi: Ardibehest 14, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-33 a.m., Sunset: 6-15 p.m.
Hightide: 04-48, 16-30 Lowtide: 11-13 22-49
Municipal Corporation: at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.)

To-day's Engagements

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of Ward No. 19 Chinchpokli — Love Grove will meet near Kermani Market (Junction of Arthur Road and Delisle Road) at 8-30 a. m. (S.T.) tomorrow (Friday) to go round the ward.

MAZDAZNAN: Exercises Class for mental and spiritual development today (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road.

54TH SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Money should be sent to: Lala Ram Kirpal Singh, Finance Secretary, Reception Committee, 54th Session of the Indian National Congress, Meerut.

Visitors Tickets Rates: Rs. 10/-; 25/-; 100/-; 500/-; 1000/-; 5,000/-; and 10,000/-.

Accommodation: Family Tent No. 1: Two tents, 10 cots, bath room, light, latrine, kitchen, water. Cost Rs. 200. Family tent No. 2: One tent and the rest as above. Cost Rs. 150/-. Visitors' Camp No. 1: With cot, cost Rs. 15 per head. Visitor's camp No. 2. Without cot, cost Rs. 10 per head.

Market Stallholders Final Decision

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

At an emergent meeting of the leaders of the Market Stallholders and Squatters held yesterday in the morning, after discussions it was resolved that now that the Municipal Commissioner has decided to turn down the reasonable offer of increase in the rents of stalls made by the Committee of the Association and that he had issued Notices for taking action, all the stallholders will resist by closing down not only the A. C. Market but also others.

DADAR NAGRIK DAL: An informal meeting of the members and volunteers of the Dadar Nagarik Dal was held on Sunday the 13th inst. at 10-30 a.m. in the Vanmali Hall Dadar under the presidentship of Mr. L. H. Kanhere.

Sjt. S. K. Patil exhorted the volunteers of the Dal to help maintain peace and order in the city in order that the lives of poor and innocent persons will not be lost and that the normal situation in the city restored. He further explained the scheme of National Guards. According to the scheme he intends to enroll 10,000 volunteers only for the city of Bombay. These guards will be given training in Lathi, Kathi, and other physical training, required for the volunteers which will help them to be healthy strong and fit to carry on the duties of the guards. The guards will be given lathis, rifles and other weapons used by the military. The guards will be empowered with the power of the police.

MR. BALLINGER'S LECTURE: A public meeting under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Muslim League, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and All India Women's Association will be held today (Thursday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sconderabai Hall, Carnegy Road when Mr. William Ballinger and Mrs. Margaret Ballinger, member of the Union Parliament of South Africa will speak on 'Indian Problem in South Africa' Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, President of the Imperial Indian citizenship Association will preside over the meeting.

C.C.I. 8th Annual Swimming Gala

The Cricket Club of India will hold its Annual Swimming Gala on Sunday (24th November, 1946) at 9.30 a.m. at the Club's Swimming Pool. Entries close on Monday (11th Nov.) at 6 p.m. The programme consists of the following events:—

50 Yards Race Freestyle (for boys under 12); 50 Yards Race Freestyle (for girls under 12); 100 Yards Open Freestyle Championship of W. I. (men). 100 Yards Race Freestyle (for boys under 16); Plain Diving Championship of Western India (men); 100 Yards Open Freestyle Championship of Western India (women). 100 Yards Breast Stroke (men) Plain Diving Championship of Western India (women); 400 Yards (16 lengths) Freestyle (men); 50 Yards Breast Stroke (boys under 12); 50 Yards Breast Stroke (girls under 12); Inter-Club Relay Race (Team of four two lengths per man); Inter-Services Relay Race, Army, Navy, Air Force (Team of four, two lengths per man); 75 Yards Medley (men). (One length each Breast Stroke, Back Stroke and Freestyle). 100 Yards Freestyle (men) (confined to club members); 100 Yards Back Stroke (men); 200 Yards Breast Stroke (men); 50 Yards Freestyle (for girls under 16); 100 Yards Breast Stroke Championship of W. I. (women).

Entry forms and other information will be available from the Club's Reception Office.

Domestic Servant Arrested On Charge Of Alleged Theft

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Lowren Olivara, a domestic servant, who had accompanied his master to Madras and is alleged to have committed theft there of a gold necklace and some other ornaments belonging to his master's wife collectively valued at Rs. 1,200, was arrested by the City Police yesterday and produced today at the Girgaum Police Court where Mr. Elias, Presidency Magistrate, ordered him to be remanded to custody pending the arrival of Madras Police with whom a complaint was lodged.

TODAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY, Oct. 17.
BOMBAY—1.

244 m.—7-30 a.m. Keep Fit 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Nikhil Ghosh 8-45 Rasik Mehta 9-0 Kesarbai Bandodkar. 12-0 p.m. Vanita Mandal (M) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Madhur Geeten 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Music (E) 4-20 Binapani Bhaduri 4-35 Shankarrao Vyas 5-0 Nikhil Ghosh 5-15 Children's Half-Hour (E) 5-45 Topics 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Bhai Jan 6-30 A. S. Inamdar 6-45 Binapani Bhaduri 7-0 Sham Devre 7-15 Nikhil Ghose 7-30 Kesarbai Bandodkar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 "Man Deshacha Langada" Script by Hari Lale Produced by L. G. Bhagwat 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Kicks and Hits by A. F. S. Talyarkhan 10-0 Silloo Panthaki: Violin 10-15 Interlude 10-20 Ernst Politzer 10-35 Interlude 10-40 Urban De Lima: Baritone 10-50 Hilda Flanders: Entertainer 11-0 Close down.

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In recent years, shortage of transport and inadequate cane cultivation have retarded Indian sugar output. When cultivator and refiner have Good Roads to carry their products, then India can produce more sugar to supply the demands of her own people, and others throughout the world.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 16, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temptratures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), 16th October, 1946:—

Ahmedabad 98 75 0 26.7 minus 1.5, Allahabad 91 71 0 35.1 minus 2.6, Bangiore 81 62 0 25.2 plus 2.7, Baroda 99 65 0 40.1 —, Belgaum 86 66 0 51.9 plus 9.3, BOMBAY 93 79 0 71.8 plus 3.3, Calcutta 98 78 0 49.1 plus 1.3, Colombo 83 73 T 28.0 minus 0.3, Cuttack 92 77 0 59.5 plus 9.0, Dehradun 84 60 0 82.0 plus 6.7, Delhi 96 68 0 24.5 plus 2.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 93 66 0 16.9 minus 6.5, Karachi 86 77 0 3.9 minus 2.1, Lahore 92 67 0 14.3 minus 0.3, Lucknow 91 71 0 29.9 minus 6.5, Madras 86 73 0.3 19.6 plus 0.2, Mahabaleshwar 82 64 0 23.0 plus 38.9, Multan 97 70 0 1.2 minus 3.7, Mussoorie 69 54 0 78.5 plus 3.1, Mysore 81 76 0 18.4 plus 0.6, Nagpur 93 68 0 44.6 plus 0.7, Paohmarhi 93 75 0 74.0 minus 0.8, Peshawar 87 66 0 2.1 minus 2.4, Poona 95 70 0 21.7 minus 0.2, Quetta 78 45 0 2.4 plus 1.3, Rawalpindi 88 61 0 33.4 plus 9.5, Sholapur 93 68 0 23.4 plus 1.2, Simla 62 52 0 45.0 minus 1.9, Srinagar 76 44 0 6.0 minus 2.5, Surat 101 74 0 59.5 plus 19.4.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Better do a kindness near home than go far to burn incense.

—Chinese saying.

The Bombay Chronicle

A STEP FORWARD

The Muslim League's entry into the Interim Government will be widely welcomed. It is indicative of a new policy which is much wiser than that of direct action into which the League entangled itself in a mood of desperation but which is now at least held in abeyance. Even if it is true that the new policy is intended to resist the Congress from within, it must necessarily mean the assumption of much responsibility and involve a considerable measure, of co-operation with the Congress on a number of non-communal questions. If on the whole there will be much bitter criticism of the Congress, it will have to be for the most part constructive criticism, and that may do much more good to all concerned than may be now expected. There are numerous questions of common interest to be tackled by the Coalition Government and on these questions at least a workable common policy is more than possible. When that takes place the League will have taken some more fresh steps towards co-operation, though it may not be always conscious of the direction every time it takes these steps.

So far as the League quota for the Interim Government is concerned, the inclusion of Mr. Jogendra Nath Mandal, a Harijan leader, is most unexpected and most interesting. But one cannot be too sure of the idea behind it. It is clear that all the League's nominees on the Interim Government will work as a team and therefore the League loses nothing by the inclusion of a non-Muslim. On the other hand the move is calculated, perhaps designed, to win the support of some non-Congress Harijans for the League in the Legislature particularly in the Constituent Assembly, to which, it may be remembered, Dr. Ambedkar has been elected through the Bengal Legislative Assembly. It seems probable that the move is specifically intended to strengthen the position of the League with regard to Section C. Whatever the precise motives of the League in this matter, it is something that the League lets itself be represented by a Hindu for a high office. It presents the two-nation theory in a new light. And if a purely communal body like the League claims and exercises the right of nominating any Indian as its representative, it virtually endorses the greater right of a cosmopolitan body like the Congress to nominate any Indian it likes as its representative though it is itself a predominantly a caste Hindu body. The League's move in question is interpreted by some to be part of an attempt to rally all minorities against the Congress. To the extent the attempt succeeds there will be success for the excellent cause of non-communal organisations.

As regards the Congress attitude towards the League's decision, it is bound to one of unqualified welcome. The first thing that Pandit Nehru did on being asked by the Viceroy to form a Government was to see Mr. Jinnah and seek his co-operation in forming a national Government. It may be that the Viceroy succeeded more than Pandit Nehru in reassuring Mr. Jinnah and persuading him to enter the Government. Whatever that be, Congress will not be less hearty than the Viceroy in welcoming the League. The assurances and clarifications vouchsafed by the Viceroy to Mr. Jinnah must have had, we have no doubt, the previous support of the Congress section of the Government. We are confident, too, that there will be no serious difficulty about the distribution of portfolios or about the procedure regarding communal questions. These are essentially matters wherein trust begets trust, and co-operation between Congress and League on communal question will facilitate co-operation in the common cause of extending the bounds of the country's freedom. There are reports that the League is out to retard the recent progress in converting the Viceroy's Council into a 'de facto' constitutional Cabinet. We hope there is no ground for these reports. Any such policy calculated to bolster up British imperialism and weaken the country's cause will neither succeed nor add to the credit of the League.

If necessary, all parties may for some time concentrate their attention exclusively on the common tasks of maintaining law and order and combating famine and destitution. Wholehearted co-operation in these spheres will appreciably promote co-operation in the task of furthering the country's freedom. Gandhiji stated a fundamental truth when he said that unless Hindus and Muslims vowed not to hurt each other henceforth they would not get the independence they all craved. We are sure that both Congress and League are anxious to end the slaughter of brother by brother, still in evidence in Noakhali and various other parts of the country. But in too many places unruly elements have got quite out of control, and active and wholehearted co-operation between these two bodies is necessary before normal conditions are restored. Now that the League has accepted responsibility for the good administration of the whole country, let Congress and League, without waiting for the formal ceremony of accepting office, mark the great event by deciding straightway to work as one body to restore peace and tranquillity to the country.

Frankly Speaking

Objectionable Ban

Sometime ago, the Governor-General of French India made the very sensible and statesmanlike declaration that it was open to the people of French territories in India to decide to join the Indian Union and become one with the rest of the citizens of the common motherland. That declaration was in conspicuous and wholesome contrast to the ridiculous and absurd fulminations of Dr. Salazar's representatives in Portuguese-occupied territories of India. And it was commended, as it deserved to be, by the Congress Working Committee itself. We learn, therefore, with unpleasant surprise of an order by the French authorities placing a ban on "foreigners" from addressing public meetings. This order does not square in any way with the French Governor-General's earlier declaration, which admitted in so many words the national identity of the people of French India with those of the rest of the country. As the Working Committee of the French Indian National Congress declares in its resolution, the French Indian people are "part and parcel of the great Indian people and it is inadmissible to consider Indian leaders as foreigners in French India." The order is a clear denial of the French Governor-General's own statement. And we earnestly hope that it will be forthwith cancelled in the interest of goodwill, which had so wisely been created.

The Wrong Way

The Nazi leaders condemned to death by the Allied Tribunal at Nuremberg are dead, Goering escaping hanging by taking poison. As we have said before, they were undoubtedly guilty of the crimes with which they were charged. But was it worthwhile or desirable to execute them? Apart from the fact that it was a trial by victors of the vanquished, it is open to serious question whether the main object has been achieved by the executions, namely, that of making an example of them to Germans or to other nations. There appeared a statement yesterday in these columns from a German who has had no reason to think well or sympathetically of the Nazis and who himself was a victim of Nazi persecution and tyranny. His hatred of these men and their misdeeds did not however dominate his sense of realism and foresight and he deplored the decision which would turn "brutes" into "saints". The executions would create among the Germans a legend of Nazi martyrdom which would grow with the prolongation of their material and spiritual humiliations as the defeated people. Not one of the victor nations has betrayed any sign to suggest that it realises the inevitable consequences of a defeated but proud people being forced to suffer and brood over their humiliations. And not one seems to realise seriously that the way of winning a people over lies in an entirely different direction.

Lesson Yet Unlearnt

The defeat of Nazi Germany and the punishment of its war criminals are supposed to serve, in the international field, as a lesson against launching on aggressive wars. But nearly every war is aggressive, with the victor ruling the vanquished as aggressor. The real lesson of the last war, as indeed, of every war, is that nations must resolutely and even at some sacrifice force their conscience to face the fundamental causes of war and to refuse to succumb to them. This lesson has yet to be learnt. Indeed, if the post-war international gatherings, including the Paris Peace Conference, prove anything it is that the lesson has been ignored. At the closing session of the Paris Conference, Mr. Ernest Bevin observed: "It has been said that seeds of every great war have been sown in the settlement of the previous war. But it is equally true that seeds of permanent peace can be sown at the end of a great war". How true, and yet how tragically it all is being ignored in their actual behaviour by the peace makers of the world!

Britain And Franco

Another of those occasional brief debates on Spain was held the other day in the House of Commons when a young Labour M.P. raised the old question of the attitude of the British Government towards Spain. The Government's spokesman reiterated the charges against General Franco winding up with the declaration that in the British Government's opinion the Caudillo "should go." The trouble is that the Caudillo, on his part, has no intention of going and has every desire to stay on indefinitely. The British spokesman knows this but he pleaded a more difficult trouble, namely, the impractibility of doing anything to force or induce General Franco to move. Admittedly economic sanctions are difficult in view of the fact that Argentine and possibly Brazil may not join. But the argument against a fuel oil blockade is not convincing. The British Government could easily take the initiative to approach the countries who have oil to join in the blockade. If any of them refused, the British could make their report to UNO and, incidentally, prove their bona fides.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Cocoanut Oil

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. H. S. Narayan, whose letter has been published in the issue of your paper dated 7-10-1946, is under the impression that cocoanut oil meant for Bombay city is being diverted to other places by Government. This is incorrect. The facts are as below:

The Government of Ceylon have agreed to give to the Government of India a certain quantity of copra and cocoanut oil at fixed prices, which are considerably below those ruling in the main copra producing areas in India, viz. Cochin and Travancore. The Government of India have allotted a part of the quantity promised by Ceylon to the Bombay Government for domestic consumption. This quantity amounts to about one-fourth of the normal requirements of cocoanut oil for domestic consumption in the Bombay Province. Distrubution of this quantity between all the Districts of the Bombay Province and Bombay City on a population basis, would mean that no area will get its full requirements of cocoanut oil at the controlled rates (based on the prices at which copra and cocoanut oil are supplied by the Ceylon Government). The Bombay Government, therefore, decided that only certain Districts of the Bombay Province should get their full requirements of cocoanut oil out of the quantity of Ceylon cocoanut oil placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government by the Government of India, while the rest of the Province including Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District should get cocoanut oil from other sources, principally Cochin and Travancore, through the normal trade channels at competitive prices.

Your correspondent will also realise that unless prices of a commodity are controlled at the source of supply, such control in the area of consumption will only result in non-supply of the commodity. It is only when prices of cocoanut oil are controlled by the States of Cochin and Travancore that its prices can be controlled by the Bombay Government.

V. V. GUPTE.
For Public Relations Officer.
(Rationing.)

Bren Gun Factory At Fatehnagar

Sir,—It was announced in 'The Hindu' and 'Deccan Chronicle' a few months ago, that the Bren Gun Factory (Indian Ordnance Factories) at Fatehnagar, H.E.H. the Nizam's State, will be taken over by the Nizam's Government and the Nizam's Government was allotting a sum of 15 crores for expansion of the factory. This proposal was prior to the acceptance of office by the Nationalist Leaders, in the Interim Government. On and from 2nd September, 1946, this factory, like other factories, came under the Interim Government's charge.

It is needless to point out here that the present Government has vast proposals before it for the expansion of Industries and supplies in India to bring it to the level with other nations of the world. It is really wonder to note that the Government with such a big scheme before it, willingly came forward to dispose of such a beautiful, most uptodate, self-contained factory at Fatehnagar. As all know, this factory can produce enormous armaments for defence purposes. The factory and machines are new and most modern. The fate of such a factory is at stake. Most of the staff and workmen have already been discharged and sent home. Today the factory is run with a limited skeleton staff and one can easily say at a glance that the life of the factory awaits zero hours.

Can the present National Government come forward to give protection to continue the factory permanently.

S. RAGHAVACHARI
SECUNDERABAD (Dn).

England And Indian Unity

Sir,—In the contribution which Earl Winterton, one time Secretary of State for India, made to the Blackpool Conference of the Conservative Party, he proudly claimed that it was the British who gave the people of this country unity, meaning by this term a sense of national oneness. Although it is doubtful whether this boasted unification was the result of deliberate action or merely an accident arising from the pursuit of selfish ambitions, will Earl Winterton deny—or can he—the fact that when this unity began to take shape, our well meaning rulers took the earliest opportunity to disrupt the process? How Lord Dufferin first welcomed the formation of the Indian National Congress, but soon turned against it, how Muslim interests were pitted against those of the Hindus, and similar things that happened' are writ large upon the pages of recent Indian history. And yet Earl Winterton had the audacity to boast of the British 'gift of unity'. But, perhaps we must remember that he was addressing a gathering of discomfitted Conservatives at Blackpool!

VEERBAL H. MEHTA

"Black Sheep"

Sir,—Associations and organisations of different political ideologies are essential for the growth of a nation—thanks to our lucky stars—we have got a good lot of them in this country.

For a casual onlooker many of these are mere Rip van Winkles and quite harmless, created for the glamour of Office for the men at the top. But a careful study in the internal affairs will expose the material benefits these little great men derive out of it. For them it is a well paying business; a business with no capital and little labour. The recent statement of Col. Bhonsle about the I.N.A. fund collections by unauthorised persons throws some light over the blood-sucking business of these parasites. The Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc controversy is the exposure of still another way of black-mailing the public.

Cannot our popular ministries penalise the unholy activities of these black sheep of the community and help the people to keep up their public morale.

JAI HIND

THE LABOUR UNREST

(By "Phiroze")

Scarcely a day passes without a strike being headlined in the daily papers. It seems as if a wave of strikes is passing over the world of the capitalist. Whether this wave will pass away, doing but little harm to the present economic structure or whether it will prove to be the death-knell of capitalism will rest mainly on what steps the capitalists will take to combat it, or better still, to absorb it.

However, we can safely say that the present strike wave presents a serious challenge to the existing economic structure and is not merely a legacy of the war. Never before since the advent of the Industrial Revolution was capitalism in such a fear of being liquidated as today. In U. S. A., the paradise of the common people, labour has assumed such huge proportions that it is proving a severe headache to the industrial magnates, and has become a force to be reckoned with in the political arena as well. In Great Britain, the home of the industrial revolution, labour is watching the present Government's achievements, while working under a shattered economic system. Europe is a vast ruin, on which various forces are trying out a battle for supremacy, with labour inevitably at the top.

LABOUR AWAKENING IN INDIA

In India, the position is no less clear or serious. The advent of the popular Ministries, just as in 1937, has given labour a chance to ventilate its grievances. Everywhere the popular Ministries are faced with a serious and violent labour unrest which had been kept down all these years under the threat of the far reaching bureaucratic Defence of India Rules, and being without a plan or programme the Ministries are finding it difficult to tackle the problem with old instruments like the Trade Disputes Act which are definitely out of date in 1946. The Interim Government, now that it has come into power, will find it none easier. The first round has been clearly won by labour, as witness the success of the strikes of the Bombay municipal workers and Post and Telegraph workers.

The complex situation in India and abroad, creates an enormous problem today. Labour definitely refuses to play the capitalists's game. It does not want to become the handmaid of capital. It is not satisfied with being treated as a mere pawn in the hands of capital to be used to fill the pockets of the profit-hungry capitalists or to wage their imperialist wars.

What is more important, it has begun to realise its strength—the strength that lies in its unity. The War has taught it many lessons and has forced upon it the realisation of its own great strength. It has seen before its very eyes the success of the U.S.S.R. in warding off and ultimately crushing a mighty military power like Germany. U. S. S. R., surrounded by hostile capitalists countries, has shown to the world what a government run by Labour can achieve.

It has shown how strong and stable a Republic of Soviets can be. Those men who were taught that patriotism and religion were taboo faught with such zeal and strength as to astound the whole world. Such a faith must have been inspired by something more powerful than even religion. To Labour the world over this inspiration can only appear to come from a faith in a new economic order.

Labour now knows that the standard of life in the U.S.S.R. today is higher than it was in 1916, before the overthrow of the Czarist Regime, perhaps it is higher than that ever existed in the history of Russia. And this fact in itself more than compensates for all threats of OGPU, other party restrictions and, what we in the capitalist countries call, lack of civil liberties.

During the long dismal years of the War, labour in India as elsewhere was expected, as a matter of course of sacred duty, to bear all sorts of hardships. Though given a priority in matters of rations among civilians, the average labourer still did not have as much as he used to in peacetime. He was made to work extra hours and at a neck-break speed, so that he may help to kill some of his own brethren in other countries. And he was given 25% of his pay as dearness allowance, at a time when price level had gone up by more than 200%.

But, he put up with all these hardships for the duration. The war came to an end but his miseries did not. Even in England all that a Labour Government could do for him was to ration bread, perhaps the only necessity of life remaining unrationed. The fate of the labourer could not be any better in India.

TOWARDS A NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

This situation has made Labour desperate. It has despaired of ever being emancipated by the present political leadership or the capitalist order, and under his despair it is taking giant strides, knowingly or unknowingly towards a new economic order.

This is the situation in and around India. The expropriators are in the fear of being expropriated and they are trying hard to prevent this historical phenomenon at whatever cost and under whatever circumstances.

The problem is deep-rooted and the remedy cannot be anything but radical, if not revolutionary. One remedy suggested by Gandhiji brings in the idea of trusteeship. According to him the capitalists must act as trustees for labour so far as the profits are concerned. If this were to happen, it would be a happy circumvention of a serious problem. It is no doubt a noble idea, but not a very practicable one. The fact is that human nature cannot be changed overnight. For centuries capitalists have considered profits as their legitimate share in the earnings of an industry and not as money earned by the exploitation of labour. But the problem is so urgent that none can wait till this happy change of hearts takes place. The capitalists had an opportunity of proving their bonafides and acting as trustees of labour all these long years.

They could have done it even after the 1917 Revolution in Russia, for their own self-protection. Instead they thought of breaking, and when they failed to do so, of blocking the progress of the new state. All these years the field was open for them to try out as many experiments as they liked, but at that time they sat snug in their palaces thinking of their profits, but not of those people whose toil had made all those profits possible. It is only when labour has realized strength and is determined to work out its own destiny that the capitalists are thinking of hatching various plans to provide for labour welfare. Even here the tendency is to leave everything to State, the capitalists taking upon themselves the burden of advising the State. Behind all these plans one anxiety appears to be prominent—not that for Labour welfare, but an anxiety to save their own skin. And plans with this lurking fear behind them—this fear of being expropriated—can never succeed.

Then in 1937, the Congress Ministries tried out another remedy by means of the Trade Disputes Act. No doubt the urge behind it, viz. prevention of labour-capital disputes, strikes and lockouts, must be appreciated, but in practical working none can deny that it was much more favourable to capitalists than to labourers. The labour movement in India is still in its infancy and it does not possess any resources to fall back upon in times of stress. Under these precarious conditions the only remedy for labour's troubles is lightening strikes. No doubt strikes are costly to a country in so far as they reduce its production: no doubt also that strikes help to create and intensify tension between the two classes. But the remedy cannot be said to be the Trade Disputes Act which deprives labour of its only weapon against capital. The 15 days' strike notice period gives a good opportunity to capital to prepare for the strike and to intimidate the strikers. With capital so well organised and well trenched and with labour in its infancy, one feels that the scales are additionally weighed down in favour of the capitalists by the Act. And it is a mockery of humanity, to talk of legality and illegality of strikes before half-starved under-fed and overworked people.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

It is a bit surprising that even after realizing the inadequacy of the Trade Disputes Act the Bombay Government has thought fit to bring a similar legislation to solve the problem, viz. the Industrial Relations Act. The inadequacy of the Trade Disputes Act was not due to the slowness of the machinery provided therein, but because it was based on a wrong principle, viz. that the labour problem can be dealt piecemeal and that what labour deserves is no more than a bare subsistence allowance so as to make its existence possible. Both the Acts are based on this principle and take it for granted that labour will be satisfied if it gets minimum wages necessary to make both the ends meet.

What labour should get is not these subsistence wages, but wages so as to make a decent existence possible and surely this will not be given by the Arbitrators or by Labour Courts, which are not at all meant to be bountiful to the workers.

The Industrial Relations Act is only meant to put down labour whenever it thinks of going on strike, and that also not with the might of the capitalists alone but with the capitalists' might combined with the States' might. Under the Industrial Act the labour will never be able to get anything more than bare wages absolutely necessary under the existing conditions. One does wish a more realistic and a more human touch is given to the solution of this problem.

So the problem remains unsolved even today. But we cannot afford to ignore it. We must—we have to—deal with it for our own well-being, not in a piece-meal haphazard style, but as a whole; not as it affects this province or that, but as it affects the whole world. One of the reasons for the failure of the Trade Disputes Act to solve the labour problem was that it was brought into force in individual provinces, not in India as a whole. Besides it was meant not so much to solve the labour problem but to prevent labour unrest and strikes as they arose. It offered no permanent solution of the problem.

So the first requisite is that the problem should be looked at as a whole and the remedy must be for the whole; if not uniform in the whole world, at least uniform as regards each country.

MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

Also the solution must not be merely meant for emergencies, to prevent strikes. What is required to solve the problem is not arbitration and increase in the wages of labour whenever it threatens to go on strike. The basis of the solution must be a more equitable distribution of profits between labour and capital.

This cannot be done by merely limiting the profits of capital as some advise. Such a measure will only make capital shy of coming forward and thus prevent not only the further industrialization of the country but will put an end to all the incentive of the capitalists to increase production in the existing industries I know of various firms which during the days when the Excess Profits Tax was leviable would not do business beyond a fixed maximum, since the additional profits would only go to fill the coffers of the Government.

The remedy lies elsewhere. It lies in fixing proportionate percentages of profits for labour and capital. This will be an incentive to both to increase production since each knows that it will be a sharer in the increased profits. The experiment may be begun by giving 20 per cent of net profits to labour and 80 per cent to capital. This will apply to new industries also, so that capital will not feel shy of coming forward. The percentage for labour may be increased by no more than 10 per cent every five years, so that labour's share may come upto 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the net profits.

Also it should be provided that a certain percentage of a limited company's profits may be used to buy up its own fully paid up shares and the dividends on these shares divided among the workers of the company. The present Indian Companies Act (Sec. 54A) which provides against buying up by a company of its own shares should be amended to this extent. If no restrictions are placed on the number of shares to be bought it may be possible that ultimately the company will be owned by the labour working in it for the time being, and this will help to free capital from one industry to be invested in another, thus helping further industrialization of the country.

Also, for better labour capital relations labour must be given a hand in the management of the company or industry. (till it comes to own the company or industry as mentioned above). It may provide certain members from the rank to act as directors of the company. This will certainly bring about a better understanding between labour and capital and prevent clashes between the two. Of course, if a provision is made for buying of shares as mentioned before, then this representation in management shall be automatically achieved by labour.

OTHER REMEDIAL MEASURES

In addition to all this, the capitalists must be compelled to provide for other welfare measures such as better housing, free medical facilities, etc. It must be made to work out a scheme of old age pensions at least for those workers who have put in a minimum service of 10 years.

A systematic planning on the above lines is the only alternative to a Communist Society. Perhaps the capitalists may not be prepared to go so far, but they must realize that Labour will not take anything less. For their own safety—nay for their very existence—they will have to modify the order under which they have lived on the exploitation of labour. They must realize that sunny days of capitalism are gone—never to return. This time for all time their existence is imperilled, this time for all time they have an opportunity to save their skins. For one moment history awaits their lead; the next moment they may find themselves no more.

KING TO REFER TO INDIA

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuter): At Westminster the absence of the Moslem League Leader, Mr M. A. Jinnah, from the League nominees was noted with disappointment, but not with great surprise, as it had been more or less anticipated. Observers noted with interest, however, the inclusion of Mr. Jinnah's right-hand man, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, and also Mr. Abdul Rab Nishtar, who is well remembered here as one of the League participants in the Simla Conference.

An important reference to the Indian constitutional situation is expected to form part of the King's speech at the opening of the new session of Parliament on November 12, according to informed political quarters writes Fraser Wighton, Reuter's political correspondent.

TETE A TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Marshal Tito and all those who took part in the arrest and trial of Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb have 'ipso facto' been excommunicated by the Pope. They can now be pardoned only by the Pope himself

—Rome Report.

* * * *

We welcome the entry of Muslim League nominees into the Interim Government; but with just two criticisms which, we feel, we must put on record:

(1) It is, we fear, hardly fair to Mr. Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah not to have included Mr. Khuhro in the list and

(2) The Scheduled Caste representative should have been either Mr. Shivraj or Mr. Bhojraj. Dr. Ambedkar must, of course, continue to function from outside.

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By the way, the suggestion is premature that in response to the League's generous gestures Dr. Ambedkar will immediately revise in a suitable manner the final conditions and conclusions in his book on Pakistan.

For the present: his destination, objective and goal is Englishtan.

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A National Liberal M.P. from Scotland is reported to have expressed the need of the Highlands for a Scottish Gandhi to inspire village industries.

We hope the idea doesn't spread in Scotland otherwise it will cruelly sear the soul of Mr. Winston Churchill.

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Azzam Pasha wonders why President Truman seeks to dictate to little Palestine when the big U.S.A. can easily absorb all the Jews in Europe.

That's exactly the danger which Mr. Truman wants to guard against.

* * * *

Presiding over the last session of the Paris Conference Dr. Quo Tai-Chai said: 'This Conference after two and a half months has finished its work. History alone will judge what has been achieved."

The Chinese rightly enjoy the historic reputation of expressing the truth effectively and yet in gentle and polite language.

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Mr. Byrnes said: "It is now the duty of the Council of Foreign Ministers to try to reconcile our differences."

We agree. It is those who do that must undo.

* * * *

Mr. Bevin reminded the Conference that "it is said that the seeds of every war have been sown in the settlement of the previous war. But it is equally true that seeds of permanent peace can be sown at the end of a great war."

We are sure both his points, "have" and "can" will be proved by the time the next war arrives.

* * *

The Minister of State declared in Parliament that in the view of the British Government, General Franco "should go."

And General Franco is of the view that he shouldn't go.

Which creates a complete deadlock for the helpless British Government.

NETAJI IS DEAD — LONG LIVE NETAJI!

(BY K. F. NARIMAN.)

After Pandit Jawaharlal's definite statement confirming the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, let us hope that all the baseless rumours and reports about his being alive and his re-appearance on a particular date and particular occasion, will cease. There is no doubt that the only person who could give authentic information on this tragic subject is Colonel Habibur Rahman and Pandit Jawaharlal's announcement is based on his specific confirmation, as an eye-witness. It was the long and mysterious silence of Colonel Habibur Rahman that caused and encouraged all these rumours about Netaji's return.

During my fairly long stay in Malaya and Burma I did not meet a single Indian who believed that Netaji was dead; it was obviously a case of wishful thinking, as all nurtured and encouraged a belief that was most consoling and solacing to their agitated minds.

UNIVERSALLY LOVED, ADORED AND TRUSTED

The sad confirmation, belated as it is, will nevertheless cause a terrible shock to millions of Indians both in India and abroad. It will cast a dark and gloomy shadow of sorrow not in this country alone but also in the whole of South-East Asia. So many had banked their hopes and planned their future programme and action on the firm belief of his return in the political arena in the near future; to that very large circle there is bound to be terrible depression and reaction. Thousands of I.N.A. and thousands more connected with the Azad Hind will feel that they have lost not only a great commander and political Guru but also a true guide, philosopher and friend. His political and military comrades were like members of his family and he treated them all with paternal care and fraternal affection.

There is no other non-Muslim leader in India who was so much loved, respected, adored and above all trusted by the Muslim masses and intelligentsia alike. In Burma, Malaya and other Far East countries, in every Indian, particularly in every Muslim, house or place of business, Netaji's photo, always garlanded adorned the walls; in Singapore in a wealthy Muslim Leaguer's place, an almost withered flower garland is preserved in a costly frame, which the head of the family proudly pointed out and said that he had paid fifty thousand rupees for that garland which was auctioned in a public meeting where Netaji was honoured. Such inspiring instances of universal love by members of all communities to a national leader will be rare to find in the India of to-day. Hundreds of Indians, including a large proportion of Muslims, had contributed lakhs and lakhs of rupees towards Netaji's Azad Hind Fund, some had given up their all and thousands had offered to lay down their lives at his bidding. This is no exaggeration but bare facts of what actually happened only a few years ago in the neighbouring countries during the Azad Hind administration.

AZAD HIND DAY

At the present critical juncture in the history of India the need for such a national leader, so universally loved, adored, respected and trusted by all Indians, regardless of creed, religion or community, is greatly felt. Hence, when the communal problem is defying all solution and all efforts seem to fail, Netaji's return was looked forward to by millions as the last hope of redemption,—but cruel fate has decreed otherwise and shattered that last hope. Destiny has reversed the wheel of progress. He is taken away at a time when his presence is most essential and his services to the country are most badly needed Netaji is dead; long live Netaji. If Netaji's ideology, if Netaji's indomitable courage and determined spirit; if Netaji's doctrines, teachings and maxims, if all these survive, not by mere slogan-shouting but by actual emulation of his career, deeds and actions then Netaji, at least politically, can never die and he still lives, not in the false rumours and deceptive wishful thinking, but in every one of his millions of followers making sincere and serious endeavours to be miniature Netajis in their everyday life.

The sad confirmation comes just at a time when all India is preparing to celebrate the Azad Hind Day on 21st October. The programmes must now be adjusted to suit the sorrowful and mournful occasion. On that occasion, millions of his followers must take a solemn oath, on that eventful day, reiterating their belief in Netaji's leadership, his ideals doctrines and maxims and declaring their firm determination to follow and give effect to them during the rest of their lives. That could be the only appropriate monument to a selfless life devoted and sacrificed for the one great ideal, the freedom for the Motherland. Long live Netaji. Jai Hind.

Defence Of Panama Canal

(By LUIS C. NOLI)

PANAMA, Oct. 16 (APA): Unscathed by years of combat in the Atlantic and Pacific, Panama Canal, the 32-year-old passage between the oceans, is due to have some major war-dictated changes in structure and defence.

Studies for increasing the canal's capacity and security, hastened by sea-air warfare developments, are progressing rapidly. Had not the block-buster and atomic bombs created undreamed of possibilities in destructive power such enlargement planning might have followed the leisurely pattern drawn by engineers in 1935. These men determined then that the canal must be made bigger, perhaps by 1960.

But there is an atomic bomb, big planes to fly it, and the probability of vast destruction if it is dropped. Also some war-made United States warships are too big to use the canal.

Before the war, engineers and strategists believed the proposed addition of an extra set of locks, removed from the existing double-lock system but connected to their present channels, would suffice to provide adequate capacity for shippin and defence

Today's studies are based upon what has been learned since then.

Work on the extra-lock-system began in 1940 after the United States Congress had authorised 277,000,000 dol. for the work. The overall plan contemplated stronger air and sabotage defences for the entire canal.

In May, 1942, with the United States in the war, the construction schedule was modified on Presidential orders. Critical materials and manpower were more urgently needed elsewhere. At that time it was estimated it would take four more years to complete the project.

HOW HOME MARKET IS DOMINATED

Jarivala Pleads For Protective Legislation

BOMBAY, Wednesday

The fear that foreign interests established in this country might dominate the "home market" and produce "disastrous results" to India's industries, was expressed by Dr. L. C. Jariwala, President, Association of Indian Industries, presiding over the first quarterly general meeting of the Association today.

He called upon the government to make an early announcement of its policy with reference to trade with foreign countries.

Referring to India's role in international trade, Dr. Jariwala said that since India was at present very much behind the other advanced nations, economically and industrially, she should work in co-operation with other nations so far as economic conditions permitted.

Referring to the question of the fixation of the external par value of the Rupee, Dr. Jariwala said: "Our large sterling assets abroad will influence our judgment in deciding the par value. Considering all these factors the value should be left undisturbed at the present exchange level or its equivalent in gold or dollars."

The speaker made a strong appeal to the Bombay government to provide a seat for the Association of Indian Industries in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Regarding the Industrial Relations Bill, Dr. Jariwala expressed agreement with the views expressed by the representative of the Millowners' Association in the Assembly. He said that the government moved with haste in passing the important bill. He hoped that the government would see that the Labour officers would not use their powers indiscriminately to the detriment of industries

TEXTILE EXPANSION PLAN

Allocation Of Machinery

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16, (A.P.I.): Allocations of textile machinery for import under the Textile Expansion Plan approved by the Government of India on May 4, 1946, are now practically complete, says a Press Note.

The Government of India requested the Provincial Governments to nominate promoters to take up the quotas of new spindles and looms made under the textile expansion plan. The Central Government have no intention of interfering with the selection of promoters made by the Provincial Governments, nor of entertaining appeals by disappointed applicants.

It is emphasised that the Central Government have no reserve quotas to allot over and above the quotas allocated to the provinces. The textile expansion plan is an interim plan covering three to five years. It is not intended to add to the spindleage provided for therein either by way of a second plan or otherwise, until there are improved prospects of securing textile machinery either through Indian manufacture or from abroad. For the purpose of exploring such prospects a Textile Machinery Delegation sponsored by the Government of India will leave India on or about October 16, 1946 and will visit the U.K., U.S.A., and the continent.

CESAREWITCH RESULTS

NEW MARKET, Oct. 16, (Reuter): Monsieur Lamiral won the Cesarewitch. Ford Transport was second, Geoffrews' Lady third. Twenty-seven ran.

The betting was: 33 to 1 Monsieur Lamiral; 100 to 7 Ford Transoprt; 100 to 6 Geoffrey's Lady Wily was favourite at 8 to 1.

Won by three-quarters of length one and a half lengths separated the second and the third.

R

For attempting to remove rationed articles from the shop after its business hours, authorisation granted to Meghjee Narshi, Proprietor. Ration Shop No. A/12, Ghod Bunder Road, Andheri, has been cancelled and Rs. 250/- deposited by him with Government of Bombay forfeited.

Goering Cheats Hangmen As Nazis Meet Doom

COMMITS SUICIDE THREE HOURS BEFORE EXECUTION

War-Mongers Unrepentant To The Very End

By Arthur Geath (Representing the Combined American Radio Networks)

NUREMBERG, Oct. 16. (A.P.A.): I was an eye-witness to the execution of the wilted, spoilt flower of Nazidom, but I only saw ten Nazis die...Hermann Goering, guilty on all four counts, the man whom Justice Jackson described as half militarist and half gangster, escaped his fate of hanging by committing suicide at 10-45 last night, less than three hours before he would have been executed.

Goering, the active agent of Hitler, who combined a core of steel and cruelty with a lust of self-adornment and power in a certain affability, the man who only last week broke down and cried when he met his wife and she told him that his little daughter had said not to worry and that she would see him in Heaven... that man succeeded in taking cyanide of potassium. However, he did it so cleverly that the sentinel watching him did not even see him putting his hand to his mouth.

He was first observed as twitching. He was heard to make a strange sound, then the sentinel called a corporal and rushed into the cell. When the German Doctor Pleuchner and the chaplain, who were on the floor, arrived and, with an officer, rushed in, they already heard the death rattle.

Examination of the room revealed an envelope torn open at the top, and a small brass container made from a cigarette case standard Nazi Leader equipment. Examination of Goering's mouth revealed bits of glass in his mouth and an odour which to the doctor indicated the presence of cyanide of potassium.

The same type of container containing a vial of cyanide was taken from Goering on his arrival at Mondorf last May. Then it was found concealed in a can of American-tinned coffee in his possession.

How he obtained it and was able to conceal it after the daily detailed searches to which his cell and he had been subjected has not yet been determined, but those people who saw him last—his wife and his attorney—must be under suspicion.

OTHERS MANACLED

As a result of Goering's suicide, the remainder of the condemned men, whom it had been contemplated to move freely to their execution, were manacled.

The eight correspondents, representing the world press, at about 8-30 began to inspect the prison wing in which the Nazis had spent the last year of their lives.

When we arrived in the four-winged jail we learned that the condemned men had not yet been informed. Goering had already gone to bed. To me, he seemed to be sleeping nonchalantly. What a good act he had put on.

All others were still awake, although Streicher had also retired. Fritz Sauckel was pacing the floor nervously. General Alfred Jodl was writing, possibly a last letter to his wife. They have been exchanging mail daily.

General Wilhelm Keitel was fully dressed in his field green uniform, cap in hand. Arthur Seyess-Inquart was reading. Hans Frank sat there resigned on his bed contently smoking a cigar. Joachim von Ribbentrop was kneeling at his bedside, with the Protestant Chaplain engaged in earnest prayer.

From the death cells we crossed another yard and there in a 53 by 78-foot hall, which until last Sunday had been used by the soldiers for their basketball games, we found the execution chamber.

Actually with its 22 feet high brown-stained ceilings brightly lighted by ten large globes it presented a less depressing place than their dimly lighted jail. Up near the farther broadside of the building three scaffolds were mounted. They were elevated on eight-foot high square platforms. The traps were hidden from view by black curtains. The five windows in the white-washed wall had been covered with tarred paper.

Then Col. Andrus, Prison Commandant, related how he had carried out the orders of the Allied Control Council †††† I quote the Colonel: 'I have been directed by the Allied Control Council to again read to you your death sentence'. It was then that the prisoners knew. Each bowed courteously and submitted mechanically.

Fritz Sauckel refused to change his clothes. When the cuffs were locked, he screamed 'I may pay respects to American officers and American soldiers, but not to American justice.'

In the intervening more than an hour still allowed to each man to live, he was fed his last meal. Earlier, we had seen the preparations—canned pork, tomato and potato salad, canned cake and coffee.

TO THE EXECUTION CHAMBER

Just before 1 o'clock this morning our correspondents accompanied by Dr. Leistner, General Prosecutor of the High Court in Nuremberg, were led back to the execution chamber to join 30 others, including the four-man Allied Commission, the American General Roy V. Rickard, the British Brigadier Paton Walsh, and the French and Russian Generals Morel and Molkov. Only military men were present.

There was a silent serious atmosphere although the well-lighted room gave no air of morbidity.

For the correspondents, eight tables had been provided facing the three scaffolds, only two of which were to be used. This was no exhibition. We were there to make the record. It was all a precise businesslike operation—one that had needed doing so badly after the terror and aggression.

It was just 18 minutes after 1 o'clock when the American Sergeant Woods and his assistant mounted the first platform and took up their positions.

RIBBENTROP

Orders were sent back to the prison to bring in Germany's once aggressive vociferous Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, from his cell. The pale, exhausted, slightly dishevelled, brown-suited, 53-year-old worshipper of the Fuehrer, stood at the door, was uncuffed led to the foot of the stairs where his hands were bound.

Upon request he repeated his name .....Ribbentrop strangely responded to the permission given to make a last statement. He spoke intently. 'God protect Germany. God have mercy on my soul. My last wish is that German unity be maintained, that understanding between east and west be realised and there be peace in the world'.

Then there came the hood, the trap, and Von Ribbentrop died at 01.29, 15 minutes later.

Keitel

Already the green-clad ashen grey 52-year-old Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of the High Command of the Armed Forces, had been brought in with escorts of three military men and a Protestant Chaplain.

Germany's top man at arms spoke like a Prussian soldier: 'I call on the Almighty to be considerate of the German people, provide tenderness and mercy. Over 2,000,000 German soldiers went to their deaths for their Fatherland before me, I now follow my sons. All for Germany, I thank you'.

The trap was sprung at 1.33.

Kaltenbrunner

Kaltenbrunner gave his name readily and when asked if he would like to say any last words answered politely, "Yes, please."

Kaltenbrunner's sleepy eyelids seemed hardly able to remain open but there was little trace of tiredness in his voice as he said, "I have served my German people and my Fatherland with a willing heart. I have done my duty in accordance with the laws of my Fatherlands. I regret that crimes were committed in which I had no part. Good Luck, Germany."

Rosenberg

Alfred Rosenberg, the fourth to die was followed into the execution chamber by two padres, his eyes fixed to the floor as he entered. He alone among all these condemned men answered "No" when asked if he had any last words to say.

Frank

It had been a surprise when Rosenberg had had nothing to say but it was even a greater surprise when Hans Frank, the infamous ruler of occupied Poland, entered actually smiling. He gave his name at the foot of the scaffold steps still smiling and trod each of the thirteen rungs with a deliberate tread.

When making his last statement, however, his voice was weak and quivering. He appeared to be talking to the Catholic Chaplain Reverend O'Connor, rather than anybody else as he said, "I pray God take my soul. May the Lord receive me mercifully." He then said how grateful he was for his good handling while he had been in prison.

Frick

Frick wearing his familiar check suit looked round puzzled as he entered the hall.

He gazed at the Control Commission officials and at the officers and pressmen in a bewildered kind of way. He scowled fiercely as the guards directed him up the steps and his last words "Long Live Eternal Germany"—were spat out with an intensity.

Streicher

The door fairly burst open as Julius Streicher made his entry in the manner so typical of him. Looking wild-eyed he had to be forced across the floor. He attempted to wave his arms but they were too securely tied to permit of such antics.

He roared in his great bull-like voice—"Heil Hitler"—and as he neared the foot of the fateful steps he roared again—"Now I go to God too."

At the foot of the steps he was asked his name and venomously he answered, 'My name, you know my name."

When asked again Streicher replied, "All right—Julius Streicher."

On the scaffold to which he was followed by a Roman Catholic Padre, he shouted "Now to God. Bolshevism will get you. I am going to my Father."

As the black cloth was placed over his face his deep bull-like voice could still be heard ringing out, "Adele, my loving wife."

Sauckel

Next in this grim procession to the gallows was Fritz Sauckel, who to the last maintained that he was innocent.

His thin lips pressed in a firm line as he mounted the scaffold, his short-sleeved arms being gripped by the guards who walked beside him. He wheeled smartly round beneath the crossbeam and answered crossly when invited to make the last statement: "I die innocent. The verdict was wrong. God protect Germany and make Germany great again. God protect my family."

Jodl

At 2-32 Alfred Jodl entered.

As much a soldier as Keitel he drew himself up to make most of his five feet nine inches. He looked particularly small at the end of the hall, but bore himself with dignity and the only words he had to say were, "I salute you My Germany."

Seyss-Inquart

Next, Seyss-Inquart, the man with a sinister limp who had stamped roughshod over the Netherlands, stumbled into the execution room. He limped excessively and seemed as one walking in his sleep. Asked to give his name, he replied, "Doctor Arthur Seyss-Inquart."

His ascent up the stairs seemed to be accomplished painfully.

His last words: "I hope this execution is the last act of the tragedy of the Second World War and that the lessons of this world war will make for peace and understanding among the people.', he said.

Then with a rhetorical flourish, he declared: "I believe in Germany."

Then came a grim pause, while the guards went across to the prison to bring in the body of Goering on a stretcher.

This dominant figure among the prisoners in the Nuremberg trial, still clad as I had last seen him lying in bed, was wearing a two-coloured pyjama suit.

His head was hanging back and his mouth was open.

In accordance with the requirements of the Quadripartite Commission, the four countries' representative inspected the body, as also the two German representatives.

At 3 a.m. we filed out of the flare of lights into the cool morning air.

Wife Exonerated

Major Frederick Teich of the Nuremberg Palace of Justice Security Office said to-day: "As far as I am concerned, Goering's wife is in the clear. She visited Goering ten days ago. She never kissed her husband when she saw him. It would be impossible as there was a thick plate glass window dividing them and Goering was manacled at the time".

Asked when he thought Goering got the phial of poison, Major Teich "I think he had it ever since he was taken into custody".

Infantile Paralysis

No Preventive Found Despite 40 Years Of Research

CHICAGO, Illinois, Oct. 16 (APA): Roland H. Berg, Staff Member of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, has reported that medical science still cannot prevent the occurrence of a single case of the disease. He said, however, science could enable 75 per cent of the disease's victims to recover without any handicap.

Berg added that flies or other insects had not been established as carriers of the disease, that the tiny 'Polio' virus had not been identified, that science has not unlocked the mystery of the nerve cell that acts as host to the virus and that better diagnosis methods are needed.

Despite some 40 years of research efforts, he said in an article in "Hygeia", health magazine of the American Medical Association, "it still impossible to prevent the occurrence of an epidemic or even one single case of infantile paralysis (Polio), he added.

"The agent that may carry the "Polio" virus and transmit it to human beings has not yet been found. No tangible evidence has been uncovered to incriminate flies, mosquitoes, or animal agents. On occasions scientists have discovered that flies trapped in epidemic areas carry the virus of "Polio" but they have not been able to link a "Polio"-laden fly with an actual case of human "Polio". It may be possible for flies or other insects to be incriminated more definitely. But at the present time, scientists believe that the disease is more likely passed by intimate personal contact".

He said scientists at Stanford University, under the direction of Dr. Hubert S. Loring, recently had been about 80 per cent successful in purifying the "Polio" virus and that they believe it is probably protein in character and one of the smallest organisms ever studied.

He said great strides had been made in treatment, including therapy to keep muscles in healthy condition during the "temporary damage". The spinal cord and brain areas suffer at the onset of the disease.

With this treatment, he said, "physicians report that three out of every cases of infantile paralysis can recover without any handicap."

British Primate Warns Anglicans

YORK (ENGLAND), Oct. 16, (Reuter): A strong warning to those contemplating marriage with Roman Catholics against "signing away their rights over possible children" and a call for reforms to meet the "heavy taxation and increased cost of living" among the British clergy, were made in the presidential address by the Archbishop of York, Dr. Cyril Garbet, to the full synod of the convocation of York here today.

Speaking on "conditions imposed by the Roman Catholic Church before one of the Roman Catholic Church before one its members can marry an Anglican or any other Christian who does not belong to that Church," the Archbishop said that both parties must sign a document promising that children born of their marriage shall be baptised in a Catholic church.

"I feel it necessary to warn the Anglicans against signing this document," the Archbishop said, "it is a humiliating condition asked of an Anglican before marriage with a Roman Catholic."

Suhrawardy Knew Trouble Was Brewing In Noakhali

Blacks Out Casualty Figures, Saying "We Are On Edge Of Volcano"

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16, (A.P.A.): Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Premier of Bengal, said here to-day: "Conditions in Noakhali district are not reassuring. In a certain limited areas, we have received reports of grave losses, oppression and great lawlessness, but fortunately the area is limited and, for the time being, as far as we can see, can be prevented from spreading".

Addressing a Press conference, Mr. Suhrawardy said: A large number of Muslim areas round the affected areas are not in sympathy with what is taking place and the Muslim leaders of both the district and the province are trying their best to ease the situation".

He added: "There are hopeful signs of early recovery and I appeal to the press not to embitter the already estranged feelings further by publishing alarming reports even if they appear to be factual and true".

Mr. Suhrawardy said he is at present drafting "an appeal and a warning" to the local inhabitants, which, he said, he would arrange to be dropped from the air.

He added: "I am going to say that those who are acting lawlessly in Noakhali are the enemies of the Muslim League, the Muslims and Muslim aspirations. I will advise the provincial Muslim League also to condemn the Noakhali incidents in the strongest terms."

Mr. Suhrawardy said troops were rushed to the spot "at the very first sign of trouble and the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal is already there. A European district magistrate has been posted four days ago and the Chief of the Military Staff is also there.

"We do not have sufficient statistics to give you correct figures of the casualties there, and secondly sitting, as we are, on the edge of a volcano we had better slightly delay getting down to figures," he declared.

Mr. Suhrawardy was constantly interrupted by Pressmen alleging that the Government was to blame for the worst of the disorders.

He said the Government was aware of the outbreak for days before deciding to send forces to quell it.

One journalist alleged Snhrawardy was the leader of the "jehad". The Premier denied the charge.

LAWLESSNESS CONTINUES IN NOAKHALI

"Serious lawlessness still continues in the police stations of Ramganj, Lakshmipur and parts of Begumganj, Sonbagh and Sonamuri in the district of Noakhali and in Hajiganj and Faridganj in the District of Tipperah, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bengal, at 8 p.m. today. It adds: "additional armed police have been sent to the area and further military reinforcements are being moved down into the Noakhali District.

The condition in the affected areas is worsening and almost the entire Lakshmipur and Begumganj Thanas are affected, according to a telegram from Noakhali, dated October 15, released here tonight by the Bengal Press Advisory Committee. It adds that the house of the biggest zamindar of the district situated the Lakshmipur area has been completely destroyed.

MOOKERJEE WANTS CENTRE TO INTERVENE

NEW DELHI, Oct 16, (APD): Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee in a telegram to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose from Madhupur says: "On account of the banning of news details of the Noakhali catasrophe have not been published.

"Personal reports reveal that the disturbances started on October 10, causing more terrible havoc than the Calcutta killing. Practically no resistance is coming from Hindus forming about 15 per cent of the population. A thousand Hindus have been brutally injured robbed and murdered; and conversions and abduction of women have proceeded on an unprecedented mass scale.

"The Central Government has allowed the socalled provincial autonomy to play havoc for two months. It must now intervene effectively and save Hindus and the province from complete ruin.

"One can understand war havos on enemy people but not destruction of innocent unarmed citizens under the aegis of Government. Would Lord Wavell dare look on if a single Briton had lost his life? Congress Ministers should warn the Muslim League and the Bengal Ministry that they are playing a mad and dangerous game in Bengal which may exasperate Hindus.

IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: The Director of Publicity, Government of Bengal, issued the following Press Note at 8 p.m. today.

"Two persons while driving cattle in a street in North Calcutta were surrounded by some persons, who snatched away their cattle One person received slight injuries in this incident and was sent to Carmichael Hospital for medical attention.

Report was also received of a small shop being looted in another area in north Calcutta.

Calcutta was otherwise quiet throughout today.

No incidents were reported from Howrah up to 6 p.m."

NO TRUCK WITH RECEPTION TO ROYAL VISITORS

Natal Indians Turn Down Durban And Coast Regional Committee's Invitation

In reply to an invitation received from the Durban and Coast Regional Committee asking for the appointment of two representatives of the Natal Indian Congress to serve on the sub-Committee which will deal with the question of the participation of "coloured and non-European sections of the population" in the celebrations connected with the Royal visit to Durban in March next year. Mr. A. I. Meer, Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, has written as follows:—

I am directed by my Executive to state that while the Indian community has the greatest respect for Their Majesties and the Royal Princesses, it must be noted that the Indians of South Africa are at the present moment passing through the most critical period in their history. A series of colour discriminatory Acts depriving us of our elementary human rights during the last half century has culminated in the passing of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act 1946 passed in the teeth of the strongest opposition ever voiced by our community. The action of the Union Government in thus oppressing a voteless section of its population has plunged the whole Indian community in a state of grave unrest. Recent trends in colour legislation leave no room for doubt as to what is in store for people of colour in this country. The colour of a man's skin has become the sole criterion of judging human qualities.

As a result of all this the Indian community of South Africa resolved on the 13th June 1946 to launch a campaign of Passive resistance against colour discrimination in the laws of this country. This peaceful protest still goes on and 627 of our people, including National leaders like Dr. Yusuf Dadoo and Dr. G. M. Naicker, have been sent to jail where they are treated like common criminals. Some of them have served their sentences and have been released after being subjected to inhuman treatment but hundreds still remain behind prison bars and many more continue to be sent to prison daily.

While the Indian community finds itself in such an unhappy situation in a part of His Majesty's Empire, it is most unreasonable to expect Indians to participate in any rejoicing or celebrations in honour of Royalty. In the circumstances we cannot but suggest that you advise Their Majesties to postpone their visit until such time as there is peace and goodwill in South Africa between the rulers and the ruled, the white and the non-white, the represented and the unrepresented, the privileged and the under-privileged. So that all who constitute the South African nation can equally share, not only its burdens but also its rewards.

SECURITY ORDINANCE FOR DACCA

Govt. Empowered To Declare State Of Emergency

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16, (API): The Government of Bengal have promulgated a Security Ordinance for the Dacca area.

The ordinance, called the Dacca Area Security Ordinance, 1946, empowers the Government, if satisfied that the public tranquillity and security of life and property in Dacca area are endangered, to declare that a state of emergency exists in the area. Thereafter the Government may extern from the area anyone committing an offence involving breach of peace.

Any person violating the ordinance may be arrested, without a warrant, by any police officer and may be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year.

A Govt. press note says: "Reports have been received from Dacca regarding stabbing of women and children and desecration of religious edifices Government consider that such cowardly acts should be met by extra-deterrant measures and they intend, whether the assailants are caught or not to impose extra-heavy punitive taxes on the localities concerned for any fresh incident of this nature that may occur.'

FOOD FLOWN TO DECCA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 16, (API): To meet the "unsatisfactory" food situation in Dacca, the Government of Bengal with the help of the R.A.F. sent there about 168 tons of atta and flour by air this week.

D. F. Karaka:

Off My Chest

The following extract from the "Statesman" speaks for itself:

"Bihar's Ministers have decided, or someone has decided for them, not to move about on the roads unmarked and unknown. Their cars are to carry, not numbers, but the proper appellations visible to all. 'Prime Minister, Government of Bihar", or "Minister, Government of Bihar"; also coats of arms, on which we may suppose the College of Heralds or the corresponding local body is already busy. The Ministers' progress should evoke enthusiasm as they pass through the countryside. The one danger is that by advertising their presence in this manner they may occasionally invite a brick. Most Ministers find a number good enough the Premier of Great Britain among them".

★ ★ ★

To switch over to another subject: Many people in this town gave up their rice rations some 4/5 weeks ago. They received letters of thanks from the People's Provincial Food Council, their names appeared in "Bliz". Not till four or five weeks later did Government stop the rice, which the individual had given up, from being drawn by the grocer with whom the ration card was lodged. What happened to that rice? The People's Food Council must, after consultation with Government, explain to the people why five weeks passed before any action was taken on their voluntarily-surrendered rations.

★ ★ ★

The Government of Bombay returned to base yesterday and it is hoped that one of the Ministers toured the affected area for another 20 minutes. There is no truth in the rumour that should the R.W.I.T.C. decide to hold more meetings in Poona, our Government will necessarily go back to Poona. To borrow the language of the Prime Minister, "Adequate housing may not be available".

★ ★ ★

At a meeting of a local Goonda Association, it was unanimously decided to carry on sporadic stabbing for a few more days in order to show that these stabbings had nothing to do with the Muslim League and its policy of Direct Action. Should the stabbings abruptly stop just as the League enters the Interim Government, people may be led to believe that the Goondas are part of the League. The Goondas wouldn't like that.

★ ★ ★

It is likely that Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., will withdraw his triple-resignation from the League, now that the League has promised to behave as per the constitution. If freed to take office, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart. will probably give the matter his impartial consideration.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Jogendranath Mandal and Mr. Jagjivan Ram find it difficult to eat in the same mess, because the one is an untouchable with Muslim benediction, the other is a Harijan with Hindu benediction.

★ ★ ★

There were varied reactions to Sardar Vallabhbhai's speech to the Press. It is said that the "Times of India" is to appear without an editorial one day this week on the grounds that the Sardar gave too much freedom to the Press. The "Free Press" will oppose on principle. The "Bombay Chronicle" will write on both sides of the question. The "Sporting Times" and the "Jame-Jamshed" have decided to pool their editorial matter.

★ ★ ★

It is hoped that now that there is an Indian National Government at the Centre, the Mafatlal HINDU Swimming pool will have the honor of having Sardar Vallabhbhai once again at the opening of its Harijan sub-pool—to show that all Hindu organisations are moving with the spirit of the times.—Jai Hind!

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LID OFF ABORTIVE DELHI NEGOTIATIONS

(Continued from page 1)

following statement to the press:

"There has been a considerable speculation indulged in by the press, and varying incorrect accounts are being given, about the negotiations between the Congress and the Muslim League and with regard to the termination of those discussions. It was, therefore, agreed between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and me that, in order to put the true facts before the public, the correspondence that has passed between us should be released and, accordingly, I am doing so".

Jawahar's Letter

The following correspondence between Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been released to the press:

Letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, dated October 6, 1946.

CONFIDENTIAL

"I have consulted some of my colleagues about the matters discussed by us yesterday and over the possibility of a rapprochement between the Muslim League and the Congress. We are all agreed that nothing could be happier and better for the country than that these two organizations should meet again as before as friends, having no mental reservations and bent on resolving all their differences by mutual consultation and never desiring or allowing the intervention of the British Government through the Viceroy or others or of any other foreign power. We would, therefore, welcome the decision of the League to join the Interim Government for it to work as a united team on behalf of India as a whole.

JINNAH'S POINTS

The points put forward by you in our conversation yesterday were:

(1) The formula suggested to you by Gandhiji,

(2) The League not being responsible for the members at present representing the Scheduled Castes and the minorities,

(3) What should be done in case any vacancy should arise among the members representing the minorities other than the Scheduled Castes,

(4) The procedure to be adopted over what may be called major communal issues,

And (5) alternating Vice-Presidentship.

JAWAHAR'S CLARIFICATION

Regarding No. 1, we feel that the formula is not happily worded. We do not question the purpose underlying it. We are willing, as a result of the elections, to accept the Muslim League as the authoritative representative organization of an overwhelming majority of the Muslims of India and that as such and in accordance with democratic principles they have to-day the unquestionable right to represent the Muslims of India, provided that for identical reasons the League recognises the Congress as the authoritative organization representing all non-Muslims and such Muslims as have thrown in their lot with the Congress. The Congress cannot agree to any restriction or limitations to be put upon it in choosing such representatives as they think proper from amongst the members of the Congress. We would suggest, therefore, that no formula is necessary and each organisation may stand on its merits.

Regarding No. 2, I am to say that the question of the League being responsible does not arise and, as you do not raise any objections to the present constitution of the Government in this respect, there is no question to be solved.

Regarding No. 3 I am to say that if any such vacancy arises, the whole Cabinet will consider what should be done to replace the vacancy and advise the Viceroy accordingly. There can be no question of right in the matter of consultation with the League in regard to the representation of these minorities.

CABINET MATTERS CAN'T GO TO COURT

Regarding No. 4, your suggestion about the Federal Court is not feasible. Matters coming before the Cabinet cannot be made subject-matter of references to court. We should thrash out all such matters amongst ourselves and bring up agreed proposals before the Cabinet. In the event of failure to reach an agreed decision, we should seek the method of arbitration of our own choice. We hope, however, that we will act with such mutual trust, forbearance and friendliness that there will be no occasion to go to such arbitration.

Regarding No. 5, it is out of the question to have any rotation in the Vice-Presidentship. We have no objection if you desire to have an additional Vice-Chairman for the Co-ordination Committee of the Cabinet, who can also preside at such Committee meetings from time to time".

I am hoping that if your Committee finally decide upon the League joining the National Cabinet, they will also decide simultaneously to join the Constituent Assembly, or recommend to your Council to this effect.

I need hardly mention that when an agreement has been reached by us, it can only be carried by mutual agreement and not otherwise.

Gandhi-Jinnah Formula

Letter from Mr Jinnah to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, dated October 7.

I am in receipt of your letter of October 6, 1946, and I thank you for it. I appreciate and reciprocate your sentiments expressed in Paragraph 1 of your letter

With regard to the second paragraph of your letter, point No 1., the formula, it was accepted by Mr. Gandhi and me and the meeting between us was arranged on that basis in order to negotiate and settle a few other points remaining for the purpose of reconstituting the Interim Government. The formula runs as follows:—

"The Congress does not challenge and accepts that the Muslim League now is the authoritative representative of an overwhelming majority of the Muslims of India as such and in accordance with democratic principles they alone have today an unquestionable right to represent the Muslims of India. But the Congress cannot agree that any restriction or limitation should be put upon the Congress to choose such representatives as they think proper from amongst the members of the Congress as their representatives".

And now, in your letter under reply, not only you have made changes in it but you consider no formula is necessary! I regret I cannot agree to any change in the language or otherwise, as it was the agreed basis of our discussion on other points; nor can I agree with you that no formula is necessary. It was signed by Mr. Gandhi and accepted by me.

BASIS FOR TALKS

As the whole basis of our talk on other matters was the formula agreed to by Mr. Gandhi, I don't think we can make any further progress unless it is accepted by you as a basis upon which we can proceed to discuss other points we have already discussed orally in the course of our conversation, and now I am enclosing herewith a copy of the various points put by me before you in writing.

Even the four points, excluding point No. 1 regarding the formula which I have already dealt with above, you don't agree with any one of them. I am still willing, on the basis of the formula being accepted by you to further discuss the various points with a view to settle them in the spirit of the sentiments expressed by you in Paragraph 1. I am anxious that we should come to our own settlement with undue delay".

ENCLOSURES (Nine Points)

1. The total number of the members of the Executive Council to be 14.

2. Six nominees of the Congress will include one Scheduled Castes representative, but it must not be taken that the Muslim League has agreed to, or approves of, the selection of the Scheduled Castes representative. The ultimate responsibility in that behalf being with the Governor-General and Viceroy.

3 That the Congress should not include in the remaining five members of their quota a Muslim of their choice.

4. SAFEGUARD. That there should be a convension that on major communal issues, if the majority of Hindu or Muslim members of the Executive Council are opposed, then no decision should be taken.

5. Alternative or rotational Vice-President should be appointed in fairness to both the major communities as it was adopted in the UNO Conference.

6. The Muslim League was not consulted in the selection of the three minority representatives, that is, Sikh, Indian Christian and Parsi. And it should not be taken that the Muslim League approves of the selection that has been made. But in future, in the event of there being a vacancy owing to death, resignation or otherwise, representatives of these minorities should be chosen in consultation with the two major parties—the Muslim League and the Congress.

7. PORTFOLIOS:—The most important portfolios should be equally distributed between the two major parties—the Muslim League and the Congress.

8. That the above arrangement should not be changed or modified unless both the major parties—the Muslim League and the Congress—agree.

9. The question of the settlement of the long-term plan should stand over until a better and more conducive atmosphere is created and an agreement has been reached on the points stated above and after the Interim Government has been re-formed and finally set up.

Nehru And The 9 Points

Letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mr. Jinnah, dated 8-10-46:—

"I received your letter of the 7th October as I was going to Baroda House to meet you there last evening. I hurriedly glanced through it and was perturbed by it as it seemed to me to be at variance with the spirit of our talk the previous day. Subsequently we discussed various points and unfortunately could not convince each other.

On my return I read through your letter more carefully and consulted some of my colleagues. They were also disturbed not only by the letter, but also by the lists of points attached to it. This list had not been seen or considered by us previously. It had little relevance after our talk.

We have again given earnest consideration to the whole matter and we feel that we cannot state our position more clearly than I did in my letter to you of October 6th, except for some variation which I shall indicate below. I shall, therefore, refer you to that letter of mine which represents our general and specific viewpoint.

THE MISSING PARAGRAPH

As I have told you, my colleagues and I did not accept the formula agreed to by Gandhiji and you. The meeting between you and me was not arranged, so far as I was aware, on the agreed basis of that formula. We knew of it and were prepared to agree to the substance of that formula as stated to you in my letter of October 6th. That formula contained a further paragraph which you have not quoted in your letter:—

'It is undergood that all the Ministers of the Interim Government will work as a team for the good of the whole of India and will never invoke the intervention of the Governor-General in any case.'

While we still think that the formula is not happily worded, we are prepared, for the sake of the settlement we so earnestly desire, to accept the whole of it, including the paragraph left out in your letter.

In that case you will agree, I hope, that we should make our further position quite clear. It is clearly understood of course that the Congress has the right to appoint a Muslim out of its quota. Further, as I have stated in my previous letter the Congress position in regard to the Nationalist Muslims and the smaller minorities should not be challenged by you.

CONGRESS POSITION

In regard to points numbered two, three and four in my letter of October 6th, I have stated our position and have nothing further to add. We have gone as far as we could to meet you and we are unable to go further. I trust that you will appreciate the position.

Regarding No. 5 (the question of the Vice-President) you made a suggestion yesterday that the Vice-President and the Leader of the House (the Central Assembly) should not be the same person. In present circumstances this means that the Leader of the House should be a Muslim League Member of the Cabinet. We shall agree to this.

I am writing this letter to you after full and careful consideration of all the issues involved and after consulting such of my colleagues as are here. It is in no spirit of carrying on an argument that I have written, but rather to indicate to you our earnest desire to come to an agreement. We have discussed these matters sufficiently and the time has come for us to decide finally."

JINNAH'S EXPLANATION

Letter from Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, dated 12.10.46: "I received your letter dated eighth October 1946, yesterday in reply to my letter of October seven, 1946.

I regret that you and your colleagues do not accept the formula agreed to by Mr. Gandhi and me. Mr. Gandhi and I had also agreed that on that basis you and I should meet in order to negotiate and settle a few other points that remained for the purpose of reconstituting the Interim Government. Accordingly arrangements were made for our meeting on the fifth of October.

I am surprised to gather from your letter when you say that the meeting was not arranged, so far as you were aware, on the agreed basis of that formula. The only formula agreed upon between Mr Gandhi and me was that which was mentioned in my letter of October seven 1946 I had not mentioned in my letter what is referred to by you as paragraph two as that was one of the points among others to be further examined and discussed by you and me This arrangement was actually put on record.

At our first meeting on the fifth of October, we discussed all the points and you informed me that you will let me know the time that will suit you to meet me the next day, but, instead of that I received your letter of sixth October 1946. In this letter you yourself referred to the formula as one mentioned in my letter of seventh October and expressed your view that the formula was not hapolly worded and suggested a modification by inserting a proviso as follows:—

"Provided that for identical reasons the League recognises the congress as the authoritative organisation representing all non-Muslims and such Muslims as have thrown in their lot with the Congress."

Or else, if that was not agreed to you suggested no formula was necessary. There is no reference in your letter to what you describe as paragraph two as part of the agreed formula and you yourself dealt with that point quite separately in the opening paragraph of your letter which runs as follows:—

'We are all agreed that nothing would be happier and better for the country than that these two organisations should meet again as before as friends, having no mental reservations, by mutual consultation and never desiring or allowing the intervention of the British Government through the Viceroy or others or of any other foreign power."

That, in substance, was the idea of the paragraph two, mentioned by you, which among other matters was to be examined and discussed. I also referred to this matter in my reply stating that I appreciated and reciprocated the sentiments expressed in paragraph 1. of your letter of 6th October 1946

NOTHING NEW

I fail to understand why you and your colleagues should have been disturbed not only by my letter of the seventh October, but also by the list of points attached to it. There was nothing new in that list of points which we had not discussed the first day, as it is clear from your letter of October six, wherein you yourself have dealt with every one of the points mentioned in the list that I sent to you. Let me take one by one the points in the list sent to you in writing:—

(1) Total number of fourteen: That was not in dispute.

(2) The scheduled castes representative: That the League must not be taken to have agreed or approved of the selection which is referred to in paragraph two of your letter.

(3) Nomination of Muslim in Congress quota: The matter was discussed.

(4) Safeguard: That was discussed as is clear from point four in your letter.

(5) Alternative or rotational Vice-President: Was discussed and is referred as point no. five in your letter.

(6) Vacancies occurring in the seats allotted to minority representatives:—

This matter was discussed and is referred to by you in yuor letter, point No. three.

(7) Portfolios:

The matter was discussed.

(8) No change in the arrangements agreed to without the consent of both the major parties:—

This was discussed and is referred to in the last paragraph of your letter.

and (9) The long-term questions:—

This was discussed and is mentioned in your letter, last but one paragraph.

JINNAH'S REACTION

All these points were discussed as is clear from what I have pointed out above and the list was sent to you merely as a matter of convenience and preciseness.

You state in your letter under reply that your position is the same with regard to the various matters that were discussed between us as is mentioned in your letter of the sixth of October except for some variations which you have indicated in your letter.

Following are the variations and my reaction to them:—(1) That you would accept the formula provided paragraph two is included in the formula and is made a part of it.

This constitutes a fundamental departure from the original formula upon the basis of which I had agreed to have discussions with you. I cannot agree to this variation.

(2) Provided that the Muslim League does not challenge that the Congress represents the minorities and the 'Nationalist Muslims' as indicated in terms of your previous letter of the sixth October and referred to in your letter under reply.

CONFESSION OF FAILURE

This again is a serious departure from the agreed formula. Besides this is a matter for the minorities concerned

I note what you say with regard to points two, three and four of your letter of October 6, that is, scheduled castes representative and other minorities, the position about the vacancies occurring in future in the seats allotted to the minorities and the procedure to be adopted with regard to major communal issues. Even with regard to these points there is no agreement between us.

With regard to point No. five about Vice-Presidentship, I note what you say.

Since you have stated your position after full and careful consideration of all the issues involved and after consultation with your colleagues, I presume that it follows that this is your final stand. I deeply regret that we have failed to come to an honourable agreement of our own, satisfactory to both parties".

JINNAH'S MISSTATEMENTS

Letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, dated 13/10/46:—

"I thank you for your letter of the 12th October. In this letter there are a number of mis-statements. What you have said does not fit in with my recollection of our conversations or what has taken place during the past few days. I need not, however, go into this matter now as I have been informed by the Viceroy that the Muslim League have agreed to nominate five persons on their behalf as members of the Interim Government".

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General Realising Sales On Stock Exchange

COTTON MARKET STEADY ON HIGHER KARACHI ADVICES

Heavy Selling In Silver Tells On Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

The local Shares Bazar was quiet today with increased realising sales. Trading remains restricted and price fluctuations are confined to a narrow range.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened today at Rs. 3,045 and improved at Rs. 3,055 but gradually declined at Rs. 3,022 under moderate liquidation. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 548 and improved at Rs. 549 but later downturned at Rs. 544. Bombay buyings opened at Rs. 3,075 and after advancing to Rs. 3,080 steadied at Rs. 3,070. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 1023 and advanced at Rs. 1.031 but thereafter declined at Rs. 1,012 on increased selling by recent buyers.

The market closed quiet and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 3.017/8 while Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 543. Indian Irons declined at Rs. 53/4 and Bengal Steels quickened at Rs. 45/6. Kohinoors receded at Rs. 1,010 and Simplex shares were placed at Rs 468.

Baroda Banks shares changed hands at Rs. 202/8, and Central Bank shares were done at Rs. 136/8. Imperials were quoted at Rs. 2.975 while Reserve Bank shares were placed at Rs. 159. Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 247 and Alcocks declined at Rs. 677/8. Scindia shares were quoted at Rs. 49/12 and B. B. Petrols were done at Rs. 6/5.

COTTON MILLS

Bombay Dyeing 3070 Century 1200 Nagpur 435 Swadeshi 804 New Great 566 Simplex 468 Kohinoor 1010 Colaba 498 Gokak 425 Phoenix 1300 Mysore 350/10 Indian Bleaching 225 Swan 458 Finlay 434 Morarji 853/12 Indore 906/4.

STEEL

Tata Steel Deferred (129/8/9) X D 3017/8 Tata Steel Ordinary 28 X D 543.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro 220/8 Andhra Valley 2035 Tata Power 2117/8 Tram 136.

CEMENT

Asso. Merger 247.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 461/4 Alcock 677/8 Belapur 366 Sivrajpur 55 Seamer (Ord) 797/8 Scindia 49/12 Premier Construction 336.

CASH SHARES (TEXTILE)

Apollo 5/11/6 Elphinstone 112 India United (Ord.) 23/7 India United (Defd.) 5/4/6 India Manufacturing 4900 Koorla 355 Khatau 425 Dawn 1620 David 227/8 New City 305/10 Minerva 272/8 Bradbury 610 Bharucha (Defd.) 14/4 Bharat 74/12 Madhavji 24/8 Model 340 Laxmi 1955 Vishnu 780 Western 5000 Standard 710 Sholapur 9000 Sassoon Cotton 35/8 Hindustan 4950 Meyer 361/4 Edward 780 Tata 135 Ahmedabad Advance 560 Sassoon Silk 128 New Union 30 Poddar 402/8 Madhusudan 568/12 Madhusudan B 120 Srinivas 527/8 Raja Bahadur 150 Berar 500 Victoria 425.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 222/8 (New) 139/6 Surat (Old.) 258/12 New Pre. 180 Karachi 240, Broach 14, Ajmer 15/8, Amalgamated 20/12, Jalgaon 14/12. Nagpur 58 Poona 260 Bombay Suburban 240 Bombay Suburban (New) 160.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 159 Imperial 2975 P. P. 745 Central 136/8 India 261 Union 17/4 Baroda 202/8 Habib 165 A.B.C. 40 Dena Bank 67 United Commercial 118 Jaypore 85/8 Hindustan Cem. 66 National Savings (fully paid) 89 Partly paid 54/8, Mysore 505. Exchange (Ord) X R 74 Eastern 112

INSURANCE

Oriental 7,600. Empire 1310. New India 114/8 Jupiter 46 Vulcan 20/4 Indian Mercantile 74 Universal Fire 20 Vasant 26/4 British India General 29/8 Industrial Prudential 61/12 Neptune 13/6. New Great 43. All-India General 49.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantij 680. C. P. 107 Pachora 95.

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 276/4 Burma Petrol 6/5 Tata Oil X R 115 Mackenzie 220 Port Canning 110 Kemp 550 Zandu Pharmacy 202 Indian Radio (Ord.) 377/4 Indian Radio B 375, Indian Radio 375 Indian Investment Trust 139 Wimco 520 Tata Chemical 25/2 Dharamsey Chemical 49 Mukund Iron 15/6 Dena Trust 24/8 Alembic 397/8 Supreme India 228. (New) 180. Jamwire 141/8 Bombay Uganda 85 Bombay Motor Cycle 43/8 India Cement 42. Walchand Nagar Industries 465 United Motor 66 A. C. C. New 128 Baroda Glass 10/14.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Steel (1st Pref.) 252/8 Tata Steel (2nd Pref) 186/8 Tram 59/4 Andhra Valley 1740 Tata Power 107/8 Hydro 168 Bombay Steamer 352/8 Nagpur 800. Swadeshi 170 Vishnu 810. Laxmi 318/12. New Great 268/12. Poddar 117. Shrinivas 101. Elphinstone 136/14 Bradbury 567/8 Surat Elec. 211/4. Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 153/12. (2nd Pref). 149/8 Amalgamated 156/4. Habib 72. Tata Chemical 145/10 Walchandnagar Industries 250. Jupiter 19/12. Supreme 120. Baroda Glass 11/12.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Iron Steel 53/4 Bengal Steel 45/6 Indian Copper 5/7/6 B.I.C. 17 Burma Corporation 7/7 New Victoria 11/4 New Victoria Preference 11/10 Raja Preference 64 Phalton 158 Gold Mohar 450 New Kaiser Hind 580 Sajjan Mill 500 Osmanshahi 447/8 Ajamshahi 465 Air Services 39 Birla 12/12 Marshal 13/8.

GOLD & SILVER

Bear operators are gaining upper hand in the Bullion market as carry-over charges are fixed by the Board and by the time the ptriod allowed is over, they expect increased arrivals. This state is mainly responsible for the unusual disparity between spot and forward quotations.

Forward silver opened today at Rs. 156/12 and declined at Rs. 156/2 under moderate selling but later rallied at Rs. 156/12. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 165/12. Forward Gold opened today at Rs. 92/12 and after declining at Rs. 92/6 steadied at Rs. 92/10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 100/10 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 69/8. Tone of the market was quietly steady.

Later on there was slightly increased buying and forward silver was quoted at Rs. 157 and gold improved at Rs. 92/14.

Thereafter there was increased selling pressure which depressed the market. Closing quotations were as under:—

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Silver	162 14 0
Forward Silver	154 14 0
Ready Gold	99 2 0
Forward Gold	92 2 0

BOMBAY COTTON

After yesterday's general long liquidation the local cotton market opened unchanged but declined further under scattered selling. At the decline there was scattered short covering and the market was steady.

January contract opened at Rs. 441 and declined at Rs. 439/12 under renewed selling but later steadied on scattered short covering and January was quoted at Rs. 440/8.

The statistical outlook does not favour higher prices and unless liberal exports are allowed, it will be a difficult task to stop the declining tendency of the market.

Later on firmer Karachi advices induced further buying in the local market and January contract improved at Rs. 442/4.

The market finally closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	441	4	0
I.C.C. March	450	4	0
I.C.C. May	459	12	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

	High	Low	Close
I C C Jan	446/4	440	441
I C C March	454	448/8	449/12
I C C May	463	457/8	459/12
Karachi Jan.	47/0/6	47/0/3	47/0/9

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 2119 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

It was reported in the produce market the Government will shortly announce their policy and control measures for oil seeds.

Groundnuts old crop were quoted at Rs. 22, New crop November-December Rs. 20/8 and December-January Rs. 20/6. Groundnut oil Bombay mills was quoted at Rs. 15/8.

Linseed September-November was quoted at Rs. 23/10 and Febauary-March stood at Rs. 23/3, castorseeds Bombay were quoted at Rs. 24/2 while December-February Navlakhi delivery were quoted at Rs. 23/4.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Tata Ordinary 543; Tata Deferred 3017/8; Indian Iron 53/4; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 45/6; Bombay Dyeing 3070; Central India 435; Century 1200; Gokak 425; Kohinoor 1010; Simplex 468; Andhra Valley 2035; Tata Hydro 220/10; Tata Power 2117/8; Associated Cement 247; Belapur 366/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 761/4.

CALICUT MARKET.
CALICUT, Oct. 16.

Coiryarn Beypore 175/185; Quilsandy 190/200; Fibre Garbled 175; Ungarbled 160; Cocoanuts Raw 155; Dry 195; Cocoanut Oil 690, Copra Office 447/8; Dilpasand 470; Madrasnottam 510; Goodgooda 490; Pepper Wynad 600; Country 585; Dry Ginger Chernad 415; Ernad 380; Coffee Robusta 83; Timber Pali 57/8; Junglewood 26; Vellapine 43; Benteak 40; Teak 100; Mango 3/8; Teak 14; Rosewood 15.

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, Oct. 15.

London Silver spot and forward	55-1/2 d.
London Gold barg fine per oz.	£ 6/12/3

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, Oct. 15.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe (New)	—
Australian Wheat (Bulk) Oct. quoted.	77/6
Australian wheat (bags)	—

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

United States price of foreign silver	90-1/8 cents

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.
BOMBAY, Oct. 16.
MILLS.

A. Advance 560
Apollo 5/11 5/10 5/10/6 5/10 5/10/6
Bharat 75 74/12
B. Dyeing 3075 82/8 85 75 77/6 75 70 72/8 70 62/8 67/8 70
Bradbury (Ord.) 610
C. India (Ord) 442 43 41 39/8 40 36 35
Century 1200
Edward 790 80
Elphinstone (Ord.) 115 14 13 12
Finlay 438 37 39 38 36 35 36/8 32 34
Gokak 430 29 31 28 22 26 24 22 21 26 25
India U. (Defd.) 5/8 5/5/6 5/5 5/4/6
India U. (Ord.) 24 23/14 23/15 23/13 23/11 23/9 23/7
Indore 860 62/8 56/4 60 57/8 53/12 55 57/8 53/12
Khatau (Ord.) 425
Kohinoor 1020 24 26 32 25 27 20 15 9 12 14 10
Madhusudan 568/12
Meyer 380 77/8 75 67/8 65 61/4
Model 337/8 38/12 41/4 40
Morarji 905 6/4
New City 306/4 305
New Great 568 75 72 70 68 67 66
Phoenix 1240 70 1300
Podar 406/4 7/8 5 397/8 402/8
Sassoon 35/8
Shrinivas 527/8
Simplex 477 78 72 69 68
Swadeshi 803 1 13 14 9 10 3 1 4
Swan 463 60 58
Tata Mills 137 36 35

BANKS

Baroda 202 2/8
Central 136/8 37 36/8
Habib 165
Imperial (Old) 2975 70 75
Imperial (New) 746/4 47/8 45
India 261 62 62/8 61
National Saving 89
Reserve 159 58 59
Union 17/8 17/10 17/4

ELEC. COS.

Ahmedabad 222/8
Andhra Valley (Ord.) 2035
Bombay Tramway (Ord.) 136 36/4 35/8 36 35/4 36
Bombay Tramway (Pref.) 86/8 89 59/4
Hydro (Ord.) 221 20 20/8
Power (Ord.) 2105 10 5 10 12/8 17/8

INS. COS.

Jupiter 46
New India 115 14/8
Bombay Steamer 797/8
Scindia 50/8 50/2 49/12
Bengal Steel 46/4 45/14 46 45/10 45/8
I. Iron 54 54/4 53/10 53/4
Jamwire 142/8 41/8
Tata (Defd.) 3050 45 60 55 57/8 50 47/8 50 37/8 42/8 35 25 20 10 17/8 12/8 20 22/8 12/8 17/8 12/8 17/8
Tata (Ord.) 548 46/8 47/8 46/8 49 48 45 44/8 45/8 44 42/8 42 42/8 43

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 675 90 80 77/8
A. C. C. 249 49/12 48/8 47
Belapur 366 69 70 72 68 66 65 66
Burma (Old) 470 72/8 75 72/8 75 67/4 67/8 70 65 60 61/4
Burma (New) 280 277/8 76/4
B. B. Petrol 6/5
Dena Trust 24/8
Prem. Const. (Ord.) 340 42 40/8 37 38 35 39 37 36
Shivrajpur 55
Tata Chemical 25/4 25/8 25/9 25/2
Tata Oil 117 16 15/8 16 15
Walchandnagar 465
I. I. Trust 139
Western India Match 540 32/8 30 25 30 25 22/8 20
Broach Elec. 13
Berar Mfg. 405

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 16

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B. C. Rates T.T.D.D. 1/5 29/32 up to six month.

London Banks Selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T.T.D.D. 1/5 15/16 up to six month

London Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 1/32 to 9th month

London Banks Buying T T. 1/6 1/16 10th-12th month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/16 to 4th month

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th months.

London Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 1/8 7th—9th month

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th month.

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th month

London Banks Buying 90 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th—9th month

New York B O. Rate Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 332 1/2.

New York Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 329 3/4

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs 328 3/4 under L/C.

New York Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/2 not under L/C.

Montreal Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 333.

Montreal Banks Buying T. T. Rs 329 1/4.

Montreal Banks Buying D. D. Rs. 328 1/4

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550.

Paris Banks Buying T. T Fcs. 3550.

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Fl 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. —.

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84.

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

CROSS RATE.

New York/London dol. 4.03 3/8-4.03 1/2.

London/Hongkong dol. 1/2 13/16-1/3 3/32.

London/Singapore dol. 2/3 15/16-2/4 5/32.

London/Paris Fcs. 479.70-480.30

London/Belgium Fcs 176 1/2-3/4

London/Switzerland Fcs. 17.34-36

London/Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50.

London/Denmark Kr. 19.32-36.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 11th October, 1946:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	474,90,71,000
(2) Government of Burma	95,48,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	21,35,34,000
(b) Banks	73,57,48,000
(c) Others	12,92,12,000
Bills Payable	9,99,31,000
Other Liabilities	5,67,75,000
Total Rs.	609,38,19,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes	57,43,59,000
Rupee Coin	21,27,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,93,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(c) Government Treasury Bills	1,90,65,000
Balances held abroad *	510,92,82,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	19,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,32,00,000
Investments	16,35,89,000
Other Assets	19,01,04,000
Total Rs.	609,38,19,000

* Includes Cash & Short Term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for the week ended the 11th day of October, 1946:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	57,43,59,000
Notes in circulation	1200,37,00,000
Total Notes issued	1257,80,59,000
Total Liabilities	1257,80,59,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,45,000
Sterling Securities	1135,32,59,000
Total of A	1179,74,34,000
B. Rupee Coin	20,32,12,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	57,84,13,000
Total Assets	1257,80,59,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93.794 per cent.

CENTRAL BANK OF ONDIA, LTD.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the fortnight dated 30th September:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,23,35,000	
Capital Paid-up		2,61,67,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund		2,53,35,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.		1,20,46,30,000
Sundries including Branch —Adjustments		21,72,93,000
Total		1,47,34,25,000

ASSETS.

	Rs
Cash Credit and Overdrafts on—Government and other Authorised Securities	33,84,91,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	11,77,52,000
Bills Discounted	6,78,83,000
Lands & Buildings	93,18,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	17,09,54,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	76,90,27,000
Total	1,47,34,25,000

U. S GOLD RESERVES AGAIN RISE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, (UPA): United States official gold reserves rose by over 265,664,000 dollars for the year ended October 10th, bringing the total to 20,305,000,000 dollars.

Experts said the increase was due to the U. S. ability to provide goods for export whereas during the war it often paid in gold and thus the reserves declined slightly.

Now, other nations are transferring gold to the United States account to pay for part of what they buy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, Oct. 15.

	£
Consols, 2-1/2 p.c.	97-9/16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	112-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and further	107-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	117-3/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	119-7/16
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London reg.	85
National Bank of India	37-1/4

London/New York dol 4.02 1/2. 4.03 1/2.
London/Montreal dol. 4.02-4.04.
London/Amsterdam Fl. 10.68-70
London/Java Fl 10.68-70
London/Bangkok Fcs 40.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold London £8.12.3.
Gold New York dol. 35
Silver London 55 1/2
Silver New York 90 1/8
London Discts. 3 months 17/32 p c
London Discts. 6 months 9/16-5/8 p c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p c Bank of England Rate 2 p c.
Money:—Call 1/4 p c, 3 months 1/2 p c 6 months 3/4 p c, 12 months 1-1/4 p.c.
Tone:—Some demand.

Wall Street Market Strong On Another Outburst Of Buying

NEW YORK, October 15.

Wall Street: Another burst of buying sent the stock market to broad-front gains of mostly up to five points as buyers acted on decontrol of livestock and predictions by high administration officials of swift passing of all government restrictions over wages and prices except rents. Common stocks of major meat packing companies were in particularly good demand but investors also emphasised leading textiles, steels, minings, motors, oils, rails and department stores. The market finished generally around the day's best with the main body showing advances up to better than five points and some volatiles 6 to 8 points. The market closed strong.

NEW YORK COTTON ACTIVE AND ERRATIC

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, (UPA): Erratic prices and more active trading featured today's session of the New York Cotton Exchange. Traders were confused over the effect of the latest administration moves toward price decontrol. The announcement of the immediate decontrol of meat was expected but longs were nervous over the final disposition of price control laws particularly as they relate to textiles and wage stabilization laws.

SHARP BREAK

The market opened 11 to 37 higher. It attained maximum gains of 25 to 49 points during the first hour and then broke sharply during the afternoon session, falling 30 to 84 points from top prices. The market rallied haltingly during the final hour to close a net 23 lower to eight points higher.

The strength of securities and the skyward movement of livestock markets were counterbalanced by declines in other commodities like butter, eggs, poultry and the sharp reaction of grain futures following an early rise in wheat futures at Chicago to a new 26-year high

Uncertainties on the overall price situation, technical selling after recent strength and evidence of increased selling against cotton previously carried unhedged dislocated attempts to extend the rallies.

Talk of heavy manufacturer inventories and reiterated reports of consumer resistance to higher prices had a chilling effect on buyer interest. Some interior banks in the cotton belt again reported the demanding of placement of hedges in the futures market before the consummation of loans against new crop cotton holdings.

News of a French inquiry for upwards of 110,000 bales of American cotton wanted for shipment in October through January was overshadowed completely by domestic pricing uncertainties.

The market closed at a decline of 17 to 23 points.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

American Telephone and Telegraph 174, Amerex Holding Co., 30-1/4, Anaconda Copper Mining 39-1/2, Chase National Bank 38, Sinclair Oil 16-1/4, Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co., 62-3/4, General Electric 38-7/8, General Motors 53-1/8, Ingersol Rand 123, International Nickel 31-1/4, National City Bank of New York 40-7/8, New York Central Rail Road Co., 16-1/8, Socony Vacuum Corporation 14-7/8, Texas Corporation 59-1/2, Union Carbon and Carbide 93-5/8, U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co., 46, U. S. Steel Corporation Common 73, Western Union Telegraph 21-1/4.

WORTH STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, (UPA): On the Worth Street market today, gray goods sellers reported a further reduction of allocations pending developments in the raw cotton market and the establishment of the November ceiling.

Some fine goods quarters noted an easing in the supply situation due to the settlement of the lorry drivers' strike. While customers reported the receipt of more goods, the situation was described as still far from normal.

BURLAP BAGS SCARCE

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, (UPA). The "Wall Street Journal", predicting that "burlap bags won't be plentiful for a long time to come," today attributes the shortage to the fact that many nations are scrambling for burlap in India

The Journal points out that Cuba wants burlap for sugar; Argentina wants it for grain; the United States for potatoes, onions and feeds.

The Journal says that some foreign buyers are paying 33 per cent above the U. S. burlap ceiling.

Meanwhile, the trade reported that Calcutta burlap stocks at the end of September were higher than in August but the supply outlook was poor. Total stocks at the end of September amounted to 494,000,000 yards compared with 389,000,000 yards in August but mill stocks were only 299,000,000 compared with 344,000,000 in August

NEW YORK COTTON
NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

October	38.50—20
December	38.28—22
January	38.19—21
March	37.88—17
March Highest	38.40+40
March Lowest	37.65—40
May	37.37—23
July	36.39—23
October H	32.96+06
Middling Sept.	39.19—26

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

October	38.18—22
December	38.10—28
March	37.72—29
May	37.31—23
July	36.27—25
Middling Spot	38.25—20

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Oct. 15.

January	2.08 to 2.08
March	2.04 to 2.04
May	1.98-1/4 to 198-1/4

SECRET PROTOCOL TO POTSDAM AGREEMENT?

U. S. And British Spokesmen Deny Story

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Reuter): Existence of a secret protocol to the Potsdam Agreement covering the situation in China, denied last night by the State Department in Washington, was to-day categorically repudiated by a spokesman of the Foreign Office.

The story is reliably considered to be an echo of a secret agreement on China which was concluded by the 'Big Three' powers at Yalta Conference and subsequently published. Exceptional move at Yalta was taken to meet the circumstances caused by the Soviet decision to declare war on Japan. There was no comparable reason for a secret agreement at the time of Potsdam, cables Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Well-informed Chinese quarters in London to-day admitted that the story was most improbable, but emphasised that if true the agreement would meet with strong disapproval from the Chinese Government.

Diplomatic observers here pointed out that details of the alleged pact are essentially unconvincing. The pact is, for instance, said to have provided for severance of Outer Mongolia from China. In the Yalta Secret Agreement, on the other hand the 'Big Three' powers stated that the status in Mongolia, at that time under nominal Chinese suzerainty, was to remain unchanged.

Change to independence was freely negotiated by the Chinese Government in the Sino-Soviet Pact of August 1945 which provided that a plebiscite should be held in Outer Mongolia. Subsequently, the Chinese Government recognised the independence of this province as the Mongolian People's Republic.

"The Potsdam Secret Agreement" is also said to have provided for the partition of Korea. In fact, the future of Korea was discussed by the 'Big Three' powers in Moscow in December 1945 and the results of these negotiations were published at the time.

The three powers then agreed to set up a provisional government for the whole of Korea drawn from both Soviet and United States occupation zones which should govern under the 'Big Four' Trusteeship for a period of five years.

Though the Soviet Union and the United States have so far failed to agree on the composition of the Provisional Government, there is clearly no intention on either side that Korea should be partitioned.

Similarly the suggestion that the Chinese Government should be forced to accept a quota of Communists alleged to have been part of the secret agreement is belied by facts. Though General George Marshal of the United States has consistently tried to mediate between the Chinese Government and Communist forces, no truce, much less a coalition Government, has proved possible.

And there is certainly no indications has been suggested that the United States and Britain agreed to allow "the Soviet Union freedom to act on her own responsibility" if coalition were not obtained.

On the contrary, all indications are that the Soviet Union and the United States are in complete disagreement regarding the situation in China, in any case, observers here consider it nothing short of absurd to suppose that the Soviet Government would require the approval from the rest before deciding to act on "its own responsibility."

Poland Springs Surprise At U.N.O. Meeting

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (Reuter): The United Nations Security Council met here this evening to discuss conditions under which International Court of Justice would be open to states not parties to the Court's statute.

The report from the Expert Committee recommending that all nations be allowed to submit the matter to the Court on an undertaking to abide by its ruling was on the table and was adopted unanimously.

Poland which had originally brought the suggestion that such states as General Franco's Spain should be excluded from the Court before the Committee of Experts, caused a surprise to-day by intimation that she would vote for the approval of the Committee's report.

MORE ARGENTINE FOOD SHIPS FOR INDIA

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (Reuter): Diwan Chaman Lall, head of the special Indian Food Mission to Argentine, told Reuter to-day that he had received a cable from Buenos Aires that four more ships are being loaded with grain for immediate shipment to India

"This amount is in addition to ships carrying food to India which, I now learn, will arrive there at the end of this month", said Diwan Chaman Lal. "Because of the shipping strike in the United States, shipments to India for October have been held up, creating a very serious situation to India for December unless we can pick up wheat or maize from other countries. Argentina's additional shipments will help considerably to ease the situation".

BRITISH SPINNERS COMPLAIN ABOUT RUSSIAN COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct 15, (UPA). The "Wall Street Journal" today reports that British spinners complain that the second shipment of Russian cotton did not equal the first with which the spinners were pleased

The spinners said the cotton in the second shipment was rough and the bales were faulty and split.

The Journal said some mills were objecting to further purchases.

Parachuting Air Mail

BRUSSELS. (Reuter). —Experiments in dropping air mail by parachuts are taking place in Belgium Trials carried out at Mons and at Tournai proved satisfactory.

DISPOSALS

The Regional Commissioner Disposals (Southern Circle), Bombay invites tenders for the purchase and removal of the following:

STORES	QUANTITY
Buttons brass medium 5/8 in.	2986 gross

These are lying at THE ORDNANCE CLOTHING FACTORY, BOMBAY. Buttons are in serviceable condition but no guarantee is given either of condition or of suitability. Buttons can be inspected at site by previous arrangement with the stockholder or on production of a permit available from this office. Price should be quoted per gross ex-site.

SUPERSCRIBED REFERENCE: Tender No. RCS 20035/X-1

LAST DATE DUE: By 4 p. m. on 4th November, 1946.

Offers in tenderers own forms in double covers the inner being sealed and superscribed Tender No. RCS/20035/X-1 should be sent to this office and should remain open for acceptance for a month thereafter.

EARNEST MONEY Amounting to 10 per cent of the value offered must be deposited in Imperial/Reserve Bank/Government Treasury in favour of The Regional Commissioner Disposals (Southern Circle) under Head of Accounts "Revenue Deposit". Deposit receipts must accompany the tender. The deposit will be refundable to unsuccessful tenderers.

Sales will be subject to conditions of contract laid down in CON/117 obtainable from this office.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS
(SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Tel: 30041 (5 lines)
DS/128

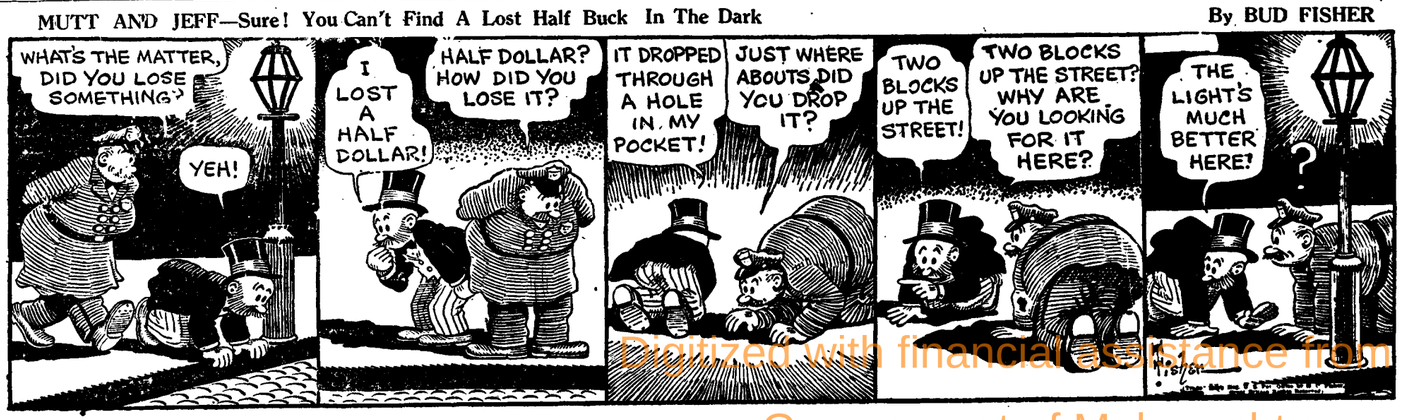
5 Varieties:—
ARISTOCRAT: VELVET: TROOPS: STREAMLINED: SALOON
Products of
LINCOLN SUPER BRUSH
Sole Distributors:
EASTERN DISTRIBUTORS, LTD.
2, Chittaranjan Avenue, CALCUTTA.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR WHEN MOUNTING NERVES CAUSE AMBITA A BOON TO MANKIND AS A TONIC THAT ARE WEAK AND NERVOUS IT WILL MAKE EVERYONE A MAN OR THEM A BE
KAE-4
KESARI KUTEERAM Ltd MADRAS

Agents: D. M. VOHRA, Laxmipuri, KOLHAPUR

MUTT AND JEFF—Sure! You Can't Find A Lost Half Buck In The Dark

By BUD FISHER


WHAT'S THE MATTER, DID YOU LOSE SOMETHING?
YEH!
I LOST A HALF DOLLAR!
HALF DOLLAR? HOW DID YOU LOSE IT?
IT DROPPED THROUGH A HOLE IN MY POCKET!
JUST WHERE ABOUTS DID YOU DROP IT?
TWO BLOCKS UP THE STREET!
TWO BLOCKS UP THE STREET? WHY ARE YOU LOOKING FOR IT HERE?
THE LIGHT'S MUCH BETTER HERE!
?

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

A highly educated and well-placed youngman, 31 years, desires marriage with accomplished Hindu girl, Bengali or Deccani, preferably "Saraswat". Age limit 24. No other restrictions. Please apply Box No. 3621, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Matriculate Stenographer. Please apply to Box No. R101 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Clerk, experienced in keeping Accounts, Office routine work and also typing. Start 80 plus 15 dearness allowance. Yearly 10 increment—120 grade. Box No. 3612, "Bombay Chronicle."

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad, apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms". Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (3588)

Applications are invited for the following posts at Messrs. Cooper Engineering Ltd., Satara Road (M. S. M. Rly.) (1) Switch board operators, having at least three years experience in synchronising of Alternators in big power house and switch board operating. (2) Electricians and Supervisors, having good practical industrial experience in table laying, power wiring and overhead lines. Must have II class Wiremen's licence of Government of Bombay. (P. W. D.) Persons having first class supervisor's licence will be preferred. Applications should reach, on or before 25th October 1946. 142

Wanted immediately for Dharmendrasinhji College, Rajkot, Professor of English in the grade of Rs. 150-10-250 E.B.-10-320. Provident Fund benefit. Applications must reach Principal before 1st November. (810)

Wanted candidates seeking employments to consult Kapoor & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. (3607)

Wanted An experienced M.A. in English or M.A., B.T. knowing Hindi. Apply with testimonials and minimum acceptable pay. Secretary, Sethia Jain Institutes, C|o Wool Press Buildings, Bikaner. (3626)

Wanted an experienced Nyayadhish, B.A., LL.B. for a small State in Kathiawar, salary beginning Rs. 125|- p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 185, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited for the following posts: One Professor of Chemistry, on a salary of Rs. 150|- plus Rs. 20 D.A. One Professor of Biology, on a salary of Rs. 150|- plus Rs. 20 D.A. Two Demonstrators of Chemistry. Two Demonstrators of Physics. One Demonstrator of Biology. On a salary of Rs. 60|- plus Rs. 20 D.A. The applicants will have to join their work in June, 1947. Apply immediately, to the Principal, H.P.T. College, Nasik. (184)

Sales Girl required for Exhibition from 18th to 22nd October. Must be attractive and conversationalist. Interview between 10-30 and Noon and 4 to 5 p.m. Apply personally to Excel Leather Works, Parsee School Building, (opposite People's Building), Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road. 3635

Wanted—Immediately Senior Clerks having practical experience in checking and calculating work in Customs or a Textile Office. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age, academic qualifications and details of experience with testimonials, to Manager, The Bengal Textiles Association, 45/47, Apollo Street, Bombay. 3631

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry with less expenditure. Apply Shree Digvijaysinhji, Dental Training Institute, Jamnagar. (3486)

MEDICAL ADLETS

For Sale—Barium Sulphide, Emplaster Resin, Potassium Carbonate, Potassium Nitrate, and Potassium Bicarbonate. For rates and terms: Indian Chemical Manufacturers Ltd., Outside Sheranwala Gate, Lahore. 3624

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for our High Class and Cheap Cigarettes. Ask for Samples and Free Calendar 1946. N. I. Cigarette Co., Beadon Road, Lahore. 83

BUSINESS OFFERS

Young Englishman proceeding China willing undertake Business Agency transactions. Write immediately to Box No. 1982, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERIES WANTED

Wanted—Immediately new or secondhand one-roller-mill for grinding oil seeds, and two oil expellers preferably foreign make. Correspond Care of Box No. 3627, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: One Diesel Engine 100 H. P. 500 R.P.M. preferably Ruston new or second hand. Apply Box No. 3625, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Printing, Binding and supplying the G.I.P. Railway Coaching Tariff Part I A. Form obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2/- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date Monday the 11th November, 1946, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) 146

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY

COMPENSATION CLAIMS
NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS

WITH A VIEW to avoid delay in disposal of compensation claims for loss of or damage to the consignments while in custody of the Railway, the public are advised to bear in mind the following points while addressing the G.I.P. Rly:—

(a) All correspondence should be addressed to the Superintendent of Claims, G.I.P. Rly., Bombay, V.T.

(b) EACH LETTER, as well as subsequent reminders if any sent, should bear a subject heading "Compensation Claim" below which should be shown the following particulars:—
  i. Name of the station from which the consignment is booked.
  ii. Name of the destination station.
  iii. Invoice, Parcel Way Bill, or Luggage Ticket No. as well as Railway Receipt number, and the date of booking.
  iv. Previous reference from the office of the Supdt. of Claims, if any.

(c) As far as possible a true copy of the Railway Receipt should be sent along with the letter of claim.

(d) The amount of claim should be stated giving details showing how it has been arrived at; The original beejuck (sale invoice) or a true copy thereof with English translation should also be submitted in support of the amount claimed.

(e) If a claim is preferred by a party other than the endorsed consignee of the consignment, it must be supported by a proper letter of authority from the endorsed consignee, in favour of the claimant, duly attested by the Station Master or Goods Clerk of the destination station.

(f) All claims must be preferred so as to reach the Supdt. of Claims within six months from the date of booking as otherwise they will be time-barred under Section 77 of the Indian Railway Act. (187)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, V.T. will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 23-10-46 for the supply of Kardi oil at the Railway's grainshop at Sholapur. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. (89)

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDERS.

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 p.m. on 22-10-46, for the supply of Til oil and Groundnut oil at the Railway's Central Godown at Shed No. 3, Wadi Bunder. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. (79)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V.T., will receive tenders on the prescribed form upto 3 P.M. on 28-10-46 for the supply of milk at the Railway Milk shops at Poona, Sivajinagar, Lonavla, Dehu Road and Talegaon from 1-11-46. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above Office. (147)

APPENDIX.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for ten Government of India studentships tenable in China for two to three years for postgraduate study in Chinese subjects (Chinese Language and Literature Philosophy, History Painting and Archaeology), Botany, Geology and Sociology. Candidates should be in good health and at least graduates with capacity for research and aptitude for the Chinese language. Women are eligible. Selected candidates will be placed in Chinese Universities and Institutions and will receive a stipend of Rs. 200 per mensem in Chinese currency plus Rs. 50 per mensem for those who have to learn Chinese. Passage to and from China will be provided. Applications should be submitted on prescribed forms obtainable from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Overseas Division I) New Delhi. Applications must reach at the latest by the 10th November, 1946. 149

APPENDIX

IRANIAN STUDENTSHIPS
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two post-graduate Studentships offered by the Tehran University, Iran, for Indian students desiring to study Persian Language and Literature. Candidates should not normally be over 25 years of age and should have at least a good M. A. degree in Persian, preferably with some research experience. Knowledge of modern Persian will be an additional qualification. Value of Studentships will cover tuition fees, board and lodging and expenses of journey to and back from Iran. Studentships are tenable for two to three years. Applications should be made on prescribed forms to be had from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education (Overseas Division I), New Delhi, and should reach him not later than 15th November, 1946. 148

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RELIEF SERVICES LTD.

NOTICE.

WITH EFFECT from 1-10-1946 the following changes in the operation of Relief Bus Services have been made:—

(1) BOMBAY-POONA ROUTE CHANGE IN TIMINGS

POONA-BOMBAY DIRECTION.		BOMBAY-POONA DIRECTION.	
Poona dep. H. M.	Byculla arr. H. M.	Byculla dep. H. M.	Poona arr. H. M.
8-30	13-00	8-30	13-00
13-00	18-00	12-00	17-00
*16-30	*21-00	16-30	21-00
*22-00	* 5-00	*22-00	* 5-00
24-00	6-00	*24-00	*6-00

*NOTE.—These buses will not run as long as the Curfew Order is in force in Bombay.

(2) POONA-BARAMATI ROUTE — ADDITION TO THE EXISTING SERVICE.

Poona dep. H. M.	Baramati arr. H. M.	Baramati dep. H. M.	Poona arr. H. M.
11-00	14-30	11-00	14-30

(3) NIRA-BARAMATI ROUTE—NEW SERVICE

Nira dep. H. M.	Baramati arr. H. M.	Baramati dep. H. M	Nira arr. H. M.
8-00	9-30	14-30	13-00
14-30	16-00	19-00	20-30

—G. I. P.— 46

THE AZAM JAHI MILLS, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Dn.)

NOTICE

The Transfer Temporary Receipt No. 968 of 29th March, 1946, in respect of 35 Shares Nos. 8276/80; 596/600; 1927/31; 2947/51; 8306/10; 9476/80 and 8301/305 of this Company issued in the name of Mr. Champaklal Devidas of Bombay is reported to have been lost. Any person having claim to this receipt, should notify to the Company within a fortnight after which duplicate receipt will be issued to the party concerned.

C. S. TYEBJEE,
Managing Agent,
For The Industrial Trust Fund,
H.E.H. The Nizam's Government,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Hyderabad-Dn.
16-10-1946. 3637

TENDER NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED invites sealed tenders upto 3-00 p. m. on 31st October, 1946 for the work "Improvements of Sanitary Arrangements in New Customs House, Bombay, during 46-47" at an approximate cost of Rs. 23,055|-. Copies of tender forms, Schedule of Quantities, Specifications, etc., for the same can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10|- on any working day from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m.

(Sd.) DES RAJ,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Central P. W. Division
Queen's Road, Bombay. (178)

REWARD RS. 201

LOST OR MISPLACED

Our Books of a|c from Kartak Sud 1st, Sambat 2001 to Kartak Vad Amawashya Sambat 2002 (Vik) is LOST or MISPLACED. Anyone who will bring the said books, will be paid Rs. 201|- as reward by us. List: 1 Daily Rojemail, 1 Paki Cash Book, 1 Khata, 1 Nakal, 1 Rough Cash book, 1 Payment Receipt Book, 2 Silver Sauda books.

RAMLAL JAVERILAL,
622, Cotton Exchange
Building, Marwadi Bazar,
Bombay 2. (3639)

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of all concerned that I have applied for naturalization as a British subject under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, and that my application is at present, under the consideration of the Government of India. Any person who has any objection to such naturalization may send his representation to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, New Delhi.

NAME: RUDOLF ARTHUR COLE,
Present Nationality: GERMAN.
Full Address—GILDER HOUSE,
Warden Road, Bombay. (182)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

(DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates for a post of Lady Receptionist in the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment (Labour Department). The post is temporary. The candidate selected will draw pay in the following scale 'plus' a special pay of Rs. 40 per mensem in addition to the Dearness and Other Allowances admissible under the rules:

(a) If in continuous Government Service prior to 15-7-1931, Rs. 200-15-500.
(b) If in permanent Government service from a date later than 15-7-1931, Rs. 140-10-400.
(c) If not in permanent Government Service, Rs. 100-10-200.

Applicants must be prepared to come for interview at their own expense. Applications stating age, academic qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned not later than the 25th October, 1946.

H. C. MAHINDROO,
Directorate General of Resettlement & Employment.
(Labour Department), Gurdwara Road, NEW DELHI. 158

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIPRASAD J. DHAGAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to my client the land described in the schedule hereunder:

1014 (One thousand and fourteen) square yards out of all that piece or parcel of land with trees standing thereon, lying and being on the East side of Santa Cruz Railway Station in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, South Salsette being Plot No. 31A under the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme and bounded as follows: On the East by Government Land, on the West by plot No. 32 belonging to Shanker and Sumatibai Kashinath and Shridhar Ganpat Achrekar, on the North by the 10th Road and on the South by Plot No. 33 belonging to Michael Francis Gomes and Banet Jone Gomes.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Ravindra House, 543, Kalbadevi Road within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be treated as waived.

FRANK DIAS,
Advocate for Purchaser. (181)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE INDUSTRIAL COURT, BOMBAY.

Application No. 50 of 1946.

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS LTD., Bombay .... Applicant

Versus

(1) The Bombay Textile Clerks Union, Bombay. (2) (a) T. K. Pradhan, Esq., Clerk employed in India United Mill No. 1, (b) J. A. Gaonkar, Esq., Clerk employed in India United Mill No. 2, (c) S. C. Rokde, Esq., Clerk employed in India United Mill No. 3, (d) Nayaran A. Reshim, Esq., Clerk employed in India United Mill No. 4, (e) I. A. Soloman, Esq., Clerk employed in India United Mill No. 5. Opponents 2 (a) to 2(e) representing themselves and all other clerical employees of the applicant mills Nos. 1 to No. 5, working in the day and night shifts. ..... Opponents.

In the matter of an alleged illegal strike by the clerical employees of the applicant Mills on and from 2nd July, 1946.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the Order of the Hon'ble the President and in pursuance of Rule No. 11 of the Rules of Procedure of the Industrial Court, Notice is given to the employees of the India United Mills Ltd., Bombay, that the abovementioned applicant has filed an application under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, in this Court, praying (a) that the strike of the employees of the applicant mills on and from 2nd July 1946 may be declared illegal and (b) that such other consequential orders may be passed as the Court may deem fit and proper. The opponent employees are hereby informed that this matter will be taken up for hearing before Hon'ble the President Sir Harsidhbhai V. Divatia, at 11 a. m. on Monday, the 28th October 1946, in the Industrial Court, High Court, Bombay.

By order of the President
(Sd.) K. R. WAZKAR,
Secretary,
Industrial Court.

Seal
Industrial Court,
Bombay.

Dated this 12th October, 1946.
Industrial Court, High Court, Bombay. (188)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
ERECTION OF 9 SPANS OF 100' GIRDERS, RANPUR BHADAR BRIDGE—B. S. RAILWAY.

THE NEW SPANS of 100' clear span through plate girders metre gauge M. L. Standard with footpath weighing about 72 tons each are to be assembled and to be renewed in place of the existing N type Deck girders weighing roughly 35 tons each of the Bhadar bridge at a distance of about 1|3rd mile from Ranpur station where the girders are stacked.

The detailed information will be supplied on application to B. M. MEHTA, Esq., B. E. (Civil) M. I. E. (Ind.) the Executive Engineer, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar. (183)

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 737 of 1946.

CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL & CO. .... Plaintiffs.

Versus

1. JIWANDAS LADHABHAI
2. NARANDAS CHAMPSEY ..... Defendants.

To,

JIWANDAS LADHABHAI and NARANDAS CHAMPSEY

The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a suit against you for recovery of a sum of Rs. 50,875-5-6 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 18th day of October 1944, costs of the suit and interest on judgment till payment and other reliefs. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of October, 1946 at 11 a.m. (S.T.) in person or by an Advocate (O.S.) and in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of June, 1946.

(Sd.) A. R. N. NARAYAN AYER,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master,

Messrs. NANDLAL PATWARI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 179

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE TO TAKE PLACE AT AUCTIONEERS' OFFICE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF "RAHIMI LITHO PRESS" with its machinery, furniture stock-in-trade, one lot Books, etc., situate at Stable Street, Kamatipura 5th Street, on Monday, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, under instructions from the Court Receiver High Court, Bombay as the Receiver appointed in Bombay High Court Suit No. 1358 of 1946 (Abdus Salam, Saleha Abdulla, Tahera Abdulla, Abeda Abdulla and Asema Abdulla all minors under the age of 18 years by their next friend Moulavi Fateh Mahomed...Plaintiffs v. Abdur Rehaman Moulavi Din Mahomed...Defendant) and in pursuance of the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of August, 1946.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

N.B.—Press will be open for inspection two days prior to the date of Auction.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF NYLON CLOTH (Glass Silk) 36" containing about 5003 1/2 Yards on MONDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms at 72, Medows Street, under instructions from Messrs. Benjamin and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. J. P. Brothers and on account and at the risk of Vijay Kumar Jain, son of L. Harikishandas, the defaulting purchaser, Botawala Chambers, Elphinstone, Circle, Bombay.

Terms: 25 per cent deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

IMPORTANT TO CINEMA THEATRES AND EXHIBITORS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vishnukumar Maganlal Vyas, the Vendor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 18th day of October, 1946, at 3-30 p.m. on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Shivkumar Laxmandutt Pandit, unexposed negative, sound negative and positive raw films of Kodak make of an incomplete talkie picture in Hindi version tentatively entitled "Prem Ashram" and copyright in the story and scenario of the said picture under the power of sale reserved to the Vendor by virtue of certain Agreement and Mortgage dated the 15th of April, 1946, made between the said Mortgagor of the first part, the Vendor of the second part and Anand Laxmandutt Pandit of the third part. For particulars apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Solicitors at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Fort.

"WIT" PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers, etc. manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents, THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33609.

P. K. PATEL & CO.
POST BOX NO. 88
BARODA.
Are appointed by
American, Australian and English Firms,
AS THEIR
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR INDIA
FOR THEIR PRODUCTS
Fountain Pens, R zor blades, Stationery and Books
Hardware and Paints, Toilets, etc.
DISTRIBUTORS WANTED.

PERFECT SCREW ACTION...
DOLOHAR
PARELLEL BENCH VICE
Obtainable from all reputable dealers
Bombay Agents:
H. S. COX & CO.
34, Rampart Row
BOMBAY
OVER 15,000 IN SERVICE

otal production of yardage in Indian Cotton Mills.

Year	Total output	Yds. per capita
1941-42	4, 493, 613, 208 yds.	11·23
1942-43	4, 109, 336, 790 yds.	10·27
1943-44	4, 870, 686, 903 yds.	12·17
1944-45	4, 726, 472, 273 yds.	11·8

● The chart clearly indicates the huge deficiency in indegenous cloth-supply which is made up by foreign import. To day the task before the Indian Textile Industry is to harness all resources and to speed up production to end this shameful chapter of depending upon foreign supply.

Luxmi Narayan
COTTON MILLS LIMITED.
2, JOHNSON ROAD, DACCA.

Centuries after it was first made and used Brass is still among the foremost of the modern metals. It is the most common alloy of Copper and Zinc and its great ductility has made it a most pliable tool in the service of humanity. The demand for Brass is constantly growing in the engineering and mechanical fields

The deathless glories of ancient India in brass-work are indeed a source of pride for all of us. To-day however the huge yearly import of Brass is a heavy drain on Indian currency which it is easy to check. In our factory we roll Brass rods, wires, flats & strips to all specifications and stand guarantee for their satisfactory service.

INDIA
Rolling Mills Ltd.
STEPHEN HOUSE. CALCUTTA
A.A.S.

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